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Maine Election Dominates Political Scene

State Normally Republican Indorses the New Deal by Reelection of Democratic Governor; Eleven Other States Hold Primaries

REPUBLICAN Maine, the one State in the Union which holds its election before November 6, went Democratic and indorsed the New Deal last week.

That piece of news dominated the entire political scene, tho eleven other States held more or less noteworthy primaries during the week and two held party conventions.

Maine Republicans had warned that the nation would regard it as an indorsement of the New Deal if Louis J. Brann, one of the few Democratic Governors of the State since the Civil War, were reelected. Yet he was reelected by approximately 33,000 over his Republican opponent, Alfred K. Ames, a wealthy retired lumberman. In 1932, when he won and President Roosevelt lost the State, Mr. Brann's plurality was only about 2,500.

Republicans, disturbed by the triumph of this Democratic candidate for Governor, were almost as bothered by the victory of their own candidate for Senator, Frederick Hale, who has held that office for eighteen years. For Senator Hale, they noted, had a very narrow squeak. Six years ago, his plurality was 82,000. This year it was about 1,200. His Democratic opponent, F. Harold Dubord, will demand a recount.

Extent of Democratic Victory

Like the Governorship, two of Maine's three seats in the lower house of Congress went to the Democrats.

In the First Congressional District, which includes Portland, Simon M. Hamlin, "dirt farmer," former school teacher and Democratic ex-Mayor of South Portland, defeated Representative Carroll L. Beedy, Republican. Mr. Beedy had been so sure of reelection that he neglected his own district to campaign against the New Deal throughout the State.

Two Opinions on Maine Result

If the Roosevelt policies have met with such approval in rock-ribbed Maine, it needs no lightning calculator to figure how the rest of the country feels about it.—James A. Farley, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

The vote in Maine shows the necessity of an intensification of Republican efforts. We intend to work all the harder.—Henry P. Fletcher, Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Keystone

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(Left to right) Hugh M. Alcorn, of Connecticut; Gov. Albert C. Ritchie, of Maryland; Gov. Louis J. Brann, of Maine; and Gov. Eugene Talmadge, of Georgia

Certain implications of the election were plain and were quickly noted. If Maine is a trustworthy barometer for the nation—some observers still say it is, tho they can not prove it from the record—then the Democrats will retain their strength in Congress, the New Deal will be approved by the American people in November and, probably, will be continued and even extended.

If Maine is not a barometer, even so it is obvious that the New Deal has not lost strength in that State, that Democrats all over the country have had their morale improved and that their party may attract many "band-wagon" voters in other States whose chief concern is to be on the winning side.

One feature of the election is the charge that it was "bought" with Federal relief funds, and the possibility of funds for public works. Governor Brann, stumping the State, stressed the huge sums the Federal Government has sent into Maine for relief and recovery, and intimated that a Democratic Administration at Augusta could be trusted to deal with a Democratic Administration at Washington in Maine's best interests.

He also emphasized a letter from President Roosevelt declaring that "this is the proper time to take up in a serious way the possibility of developing the enormous latent electrical energy of the tide-waters of the Bay of Fundy." The President indicated that he would support the project only if it were found practical and immediately useful, but Democrats declared that if it went through it would be a $50,000,000 proposition for Maine.

On these facts, Republicans based their charge that the Maine election was "a great victory for Santa Claus." But they were disturbed by the thought that, if Federal funds influenced the outcome in Maine, they probably would influence it in the other States as well.

A few years ago, it would have been as startling to hear that Maine had gone wet as to hear that it had gone Democratic. Maine was the first State to go dry by law and the second (Kansas was the first) to write prohibition into its Constitution, as it did in 1884. But last week, in a referendum on the subject, the Maine electorate voted three to two for the repeal of the prohibition amendment to the State Constitution. THE LITERARY DIGEST's prohibition poll in 1932 had showed Maine to be decisively wet.

In this year's LITERARY DIGEST poll, 52.45 per cent. of those who marked ballots in Maine approved "on the whole the acts and policies of Roosevelt's first year" and 47.55 per cent. opposed them. The latest available election figures showed that 55.69 per cent. of Maine's voters cast their ballots for the Democrat Brann and 44.31 per cent. for the Republican Ames. The close correspondence of THE DIGEST and the election percentages has aroused much comment.

Hoover's Warning Falls Flat

Former President Hoover's warning in *The Saturday Evening Post* that the American people are losing their liberties under the New Deal apparently fell on deaf ears in Maine. The most striking reaction to the Hoover articles last week was a widely-noted editorial in the New York *American*, a Hearst newspaper. It declared that "there is truth in much that he says," but that he himself began the encroachments upon popular rights of which he now complains.

"If Hoover is the best the Republican Party has to offer as its prospective candidate for the Presidency," the editorial said, "the best thing for the American people to do is to reelect Roosevelt unanimously."

Of the eleven States which held primaries

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during the week, Louisiana staged the contest of greatest public interest.

There Senator Huey P. Long's two candidates for the Democratic nomination for Congress—equivalent to election in Louisiana—defeated two supported by his bitter enemy, Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley of New Orleans. Just before primary day, the Senator seized the office of the Registrar of Voters, forced a number of bills extending his power over New Orleans through a special session of the State Legislature, concentrated the entire National Guard in the city and launched an investigation into municipal graft and corruption. The outcome of the primary was construed as a public indorsement, not only of these tactics, but of the Senator himself. He did not bother about the nominations for Congress in the six districts outside New Orleans. In all of these districts Democratic candidates opposed to Senator Long were victorious.

Another nationally-noted primary contest was that for the Democratic nomination for Governor in Colorado. There Miss Josephine Roche, mine-owner, social worker, ardent New Dealer, and friend of union labor, was defeated by the incumbent, Edwin C. Johnson. Political experts speculated on whether her unexpected defeat was traceable primarily to her wealth, her sex or her program of social insurance which Governor Johnson deplored on the ground of its cost.

Upset in Michigan

Another upset occurred in Michigan, where the Democratic Governor, William A. Comstock, was defeated for renomination by Arthur J. Lacy, Detroit attorney.

In Arizona and Maryland primaries, two Democrats who have already broken records by their long tenures of office, sought nomination again. George W. P. Hunt, seventy-five, who has been Governor of Arizona seven times, was unsuccessful in his effort to be named for an eighth term. But Gov. Albert C. Ritchie won renomination for a fifth term in Maryland. His Republican opponent will be Harry W. Nice, Baltimore attorney, whom he defeated by 165 votes in 1919.

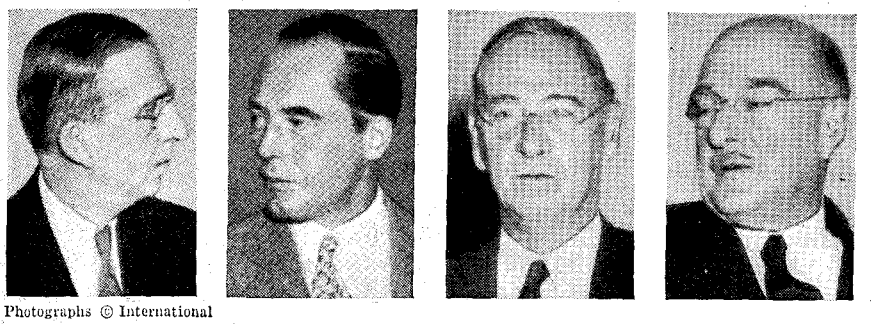
Democratic nominees for Governor in Georgia and South Carolina, of course, will have little or no opposition on Election Day. In the former State, the successful candidate was Eugene Talmadge, the incumbent. In South Carolina, the winner was Olin D. Johnston, who defeated ex-Governor and ex-Senator Cole L. Blease.

Other States in which primaries were held were Washington, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York. In New York City, the Fusion movement now in control was strengthened when Joseph D. McGoldrick, its Comptroller, won a nomination on the Republican ticket and prepared to run against the Tammany candidate, Frank J. Taylor, on November 6. New York State, which selects candidates for Senator and

(Continued on page 43)

War Profits Revealed at Senate Inquiry

Four Members of the du Pont Company Testify; Investigation to Proceed Despite Protests From Abroad



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The four du Ponts at the Senate munitions hearing: (left to right) Lammot, Felix, Irénée, and Pierre S. du Pont

The protests of foreign Governments and the testimony of four members of the powerful E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company last week whetted public interest in the disclosures being made by the Senate munitions investigation committee, headed by Senator Gerald P. Nye.

Brushing aside the complaints filed by other Powers against the nature of the investigation, Senator Nye and Secretary of State Cordell Hull made it clear that the inquiry would go on regardless of what high personages or Governments might be named.

"Naturally," said Secretary Hull, "it was not in the mind of the committee nor of any official of the American Government to give the slightest offense to any other Government or its officials." The committee's sole purpose was to expose "vast and unimagined abuses in the munitions trade, with a view to remedial action, either by legislation or otherwise."

And Senator Nye, while stating that the committee would not be swerved, also poured a little oil on the waters by pointing out that the evidence involving high personages abroad did not necessarily reflect the opinion of the committee. He regretted any false impression that might have been created. "The placing of such material in the record from foreign agents of American companies," he said, "does not necessarily imply the substantiation of the statements found in these agents' documents."

A high point of last week's hearings was testimony that the du Pont Company had made Jungo Geira, described as "an international spy," its agent to sell munitions to Germany if Washington approved. His contract was later bought up for $25,000.

Testimony as to the activity of the Curtiss-Wright Export Company in selling war-craft abroad, and of the wide-spread graft in the sale of munitions to Southern American countries, dwindled in interest when the four du Ponts, keen and quick, walked into the room with a battery of lawyers to tell the committee about their enormous business. There were the three brothers, Lammot, President of the company, dressed in a black suit with a white stripe, and smoking a pipe; Irénée, also in a black suit and with a pipe in his mouth; Pierre, dressed in brown; and their cousin, Felix, in gray. Sworn together, they took turns answering questions.

Pierre du Pont made the head-lines boom when he revealed that the du Pont Company did a total World War business of $1,250,000,000, from which the profits were $250,000,000.

The biggest year was 1916 when the total of war goods sold was $127,574,725.74. In that year a 100 per cent. dividend was declared.

Irénée du Pont, in arguing against the nationalization of the munitions business, aroused the resentment of Senator Homer T. Bone, a member of the committee.

"I want it to go into the record of this investigation," said Senator Bone, quoting the witness, "that you think the du Ponts prevented the United States from becoming a German colony as the outcome of the World War."

du Pont Company's Statement

Explaining its position as to the manufacture of war munitions, the du Pont company has issued a booklet in which it stated that:

"The du Pont Company does not want war and has vastly more to gain from peace. In contrast with its original position as distinctly a powder manufacturer, the du Pont Company to-day is essentially and chiefly a manufacturer of products having no relation to war."

Pointing out that the profits for the five peaceful years of 1927 to 1931 inclusive, exceeded the average yearly profit for the World War years, the statement continued:

"Certainly a corporate management must be not only reckless of its plain duty to humanity but incredibly stupid as well which would be willing to jeopardize a structure of this sort for the uncertain prospect of a hectic war prosperity."

General press approval has greeted the efforts of the munitions committee.

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Textile Strike Marches Toward a Crisis

Situation in South Again in Limelight, With Many Mills Reopening Under Military Protection; Violence in Rhode Island Lessens; Gorman and Johnson in Controversy

AS the far-flung, but only partially effective, textile strike rolled into its third week, belief grew that President Roosevelt would intervene personally to effect a settlement.

The center of violence moved temporarily last week from the South to Rhode Island, where savage rioting and disorders took place. The situation reached a climax when Gov. Theodore Francis Green, of the Plantation State, called the Legislature into extraordinary session to request authority to call Federal troops to help the National Guard.

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Guardsmen scatter striking textile-mill workers with a tear-gas barrage at Greenville, South Carolina

"We are face to face now not with a textile strike, but with a Communist uprising," the Governor said. The State Senate heeded the words, and voted the Governor's request, but the more sober House tabled the request. After talking with the President, Governor Green declared the crisis seemed to have passed and there would be no need for Federal aid.

Day by day the strike picture changed, but less than half the workers in the industries concerned were on strike. Mills in one locality opened as workers marched out of mills in other places. Silk-workers officially joined the textile strike, but reports showed only a portion of the employees answering the call. Other unions were considering joining the general strike, but the net result of the week was a weakening of the union lines in the South.

As a "precautionary measure," Lieut.-Gov. Roy C. Wilcox, in the absence of his superior, ordered out militiamen to patrol the Connecticut textile-mill area.

Test in South Impends

Peace negotiations lumbered along, with neither manufacturers nor strikers willing to concede enough ground to begin arbitration with the President's Textile Inquiry Board headed by Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire. The board approached the completion of its task and intimated it would have its findings and recommendations in the hands of Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins some time this week. The report was to be transmitted by Miss Perkins to the President and indications were that Mr. Roosevelt would call a conference of all groups at Hyde Park.

In the South it seemed certain that the critical test of the strike would come this week as a result of the attempted opening of numerous mills with the aid of 15,000 National Guardsmen. Strikers were becoming bitter against the use of troops in this move of mill-owners to resume operation and trouble was anticipated. Almost all of the mills in the Greenville, South Carolina, industrial area reopened, but the strikers gained force in some other districts. Communist literature, almost nowhere to be found as the strike began early in the month, was distributed openly last week for the first time, urging strikers to "more energetic action."

Wide World

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Gov. Theodore Francis Green, of Rhode Island (left), and Lieut.-Gov. Roy C. Wilcox, of Connecticut

It was New England, however, which brought newspaper head-lines to compete in importance with the *Morro Castle* disaster. Woonsocket, Saylesville, and Providence, Rhode Island, were particularly active as centers of violence, and two deaths had resulted from shootings. On September 13 the Governor ordered the arrest of every known Communist in Rhode Island, on the assumption that Communists were responsible for the trouble.

"The strike here in this highly-industrialized State," he said, "gave an opportunity on the Atlantic Coast following that of the longshoremen's strike on the Pacific Coast. In each case the Communists took advantage of the situation. We must put them down here as they were put down there. In doing so, let us distinguish clearly between the legitimate actions of the real strikers, and the riotous acts of the Communist agitators, and those who, by the appeals of such agitators, have been stirred to mob violence."

The Governor's fear of a Communist uprising was not echoed in Washington. Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, said she had not heard that Communists were capitalizing upon the strike. Francis J. Gorman, chairman of the workers' strike committee, said he had received no particular complaints against the Communists, and the American Civil Liberties Union in New York wired the Governor that his order to arrest "every known Communist" violated State and Federal Constitutions, and accused him of "an obvious attempt to discredit the textile strike by raising the irrelevant issue of Communism."

The week-end was marked by bitter exchanges on the textile strike between Mr. Gorman and Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA Administrator.

Speaking at a meeting before the NRA code authorities in New York City, the General assailed the strike and said it was "in absolute violation" of an agreement made by the United Textile Workers with the Federal Government last June. He specifically charged Thomas McMahon, President of the United Textile Workers, with bad faith at the time the Textile Code was adopted.

Gorman-Johnson Dispute

Mr. Gorman immediately took up the challenge and charged General Johnson with responsibility for the strike. The General, Mr. Gorman said, had permitted "intolerable conditions" to grow up under the Cotton Textile Code and in violation of the code. He said General Johnson had not kept the agreement made on June 2 providing for reports on hours, wages, and differentials.

Defense of the strikers came from several papers. The disorder in the South, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* pointed out, can not be laid to "foreign riffraff," for "these Southern mill people belong to the most American stock there is."

In the opinion of the Macon *Telegraph*, the responsibility rests on the shoulders of President Roosevelt for his sponsorship of New Deal labor legislation. Mr. Gorman came in for considerable comment. Calling him the "boldest and most adroit advertiser in the United States to-day," *The Wall Street Journal* said if he fails to sell the cotton-mill strike to the public "it will not be for lack of audacity."

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Labor Board Acts in Two Important Cases

Charges Wisconsin Company With Violating Section 7-A of NIRA and Orders Secret Election; Another Firm Loses Blue Eagle

The National Labor Relations Board, recently appointed by President Roosevelt, made its power felt in two specific cases last week.

It ruled that the Kohler Company, which operates in the so-called model industrial community of Kohler, Wisconsin, has violated Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act. It is this section which gives employees the right to organize and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.

The company, it said, had attempted to "influence the allegiance of employees and to interfere with their free and unhampered self-organization which Section 7-A guarantees." It had showed favoritism toward the Kohler Workers Association, a company union, the board charged. It therefore ordered that a secret election be held to determine who shall represent the Kohler employees in collective bargaining.

If a majority of the employees vote to be represented by the company union, it will be entitled to represent all of them, and this will also be true if a majority vote to be represented by an outside union.

Violation Is Charged

On September 1, in its much-mooted decision in the case of the Houde Engineering Corporation of Buffalo, the board came out squarely for the principle that the agency selected by a majority of employees should be the "exclusive collective bargaining agency of all employees." Minority groups were permitted the right to confer with employers and present their grievances, however.

The board at that time declared that the Houde company had violated Section 7-A and gave it ten days to recognize an American Federation of Labor union—for which a majority of its employees had voted—as the agency for all its workers in collective bargaining. The company refused to abide by this ruling.

Last Saturday, therefore, the National Recovery Administration, to which the case had been referred, removed the company's Blue Eagle, depriving it of its right to display any NRA insignia in any manner.

It is probable that the case will be brought before the courts.

The National Association of Manufacturers has advised employers to ignore the board's decision in favor of majority rule in the meantime. The decision of the board, it said last week, "flatly contradicts the interpretation of Section 7-A of the Recovery Act made by the President in settling the automobile strike, and also the continuing interpretations by Administrator Johnson and General Counsel Richberg, upon all of which employers and employees relied, and under which they have established relations with each other."

Furthermore, the Association added, the board's decision will increase labor disputes "by stimulating controversies between different groups of workers as to who is to deal with the employers and resentment by groups of workers against being deprived of their right to negotiate through representatives of their own choosing."

In the opinion of the Association's legal department, "the decision is unwarranted by the terms of the Recovery Act and is unenforceable."

Replying to this statement, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, which approved the majority-rule decision, declared: "This amazing attitude on the part of the Houde Engineering Company and the National Manufacturers Association constitutes open, flagrant defiance of the National Labor Relations Board. . . . Labor has been forced to meet just such opposition as this manifested by the National Manufacturers Association in all its attempts to organize and bargain collectively. The National Association of Manufacturers not only flouts the law and decisions of the National Labor Relations Board but, in addition, it advises all manufacturers to do likewise. Such a policy and such advice comes very near being a conspiracy to violate the law."

Religious Protests Against Nazi Régime

A new phase of the friction between Protestant church authorities in Germany began last week with the suspension of Bishop Theophil Wurm of Wurttemberg. He had been charged by the Protestant Ecclesiastical Ministry, headed by the Reich Bishop Ludwig Mueller, with having employed church funds for purposes indirectly connected with the affairs of the Wurttemberg regional church. Financial control of the Wurttemberg Church was seized by a financial commissioner appointed by Bishop Mueller.

But Bishop Wurm received an almost unanimous vote of confidence from the Wurttemberg clergy. Bishop Meiser, head of the Bavarian Evangelical Church, reputed leader of the revolt against the autocratic rule of Bishop Mueller, preached a rousing sermon to more than 2,000 persons in St. Martin's Church in Munich. He protested against the suspension of Bishop Wurm and declared that the struggle now going on in the Evangelical Church was a fight for the maintenance of the Protestant faith.

As a demonstration of their loyalty to their faith and to Bishop Meiser thousands of Protestants, both in Munich and in Nuremberg, made street demonstrations last Sunday against the National Socialist régime. It was the first time such a thing had happened since the establishment of the Third Reich. Also, it was said, for the first time probably since the Thirty Years' War Martin Luther's battle hymn, "*Ein Fester Burg Ist Unser Gott*" ("A Mighty Fortress Is Our God") was heard in the streets of Munich.

Government Sues Mellon

That Andrew W. Mellon, former Republican Secretary of the Treasury, evaded his Federal income taxes for the taxable year of 1931 was charged by the Bureau of Internal Revenue before the Board of Tax Appeals on September 15 in a renewal of the suit in which the Bureau seeks to obtain $3,075,103.23 from Mr. Mellon as additional taxes and penalties.

The claim, which includes a penalty of 50 per cent., renews the charges of fraud in connection with Mr. Mellon's 1931 return which were placed before the Federal Grand Jury in Pittsburgh last May 7, at the instigation of the Internal Revenue Bureau and the Department of Justice. At that time the grand jury, after a brief consideration, refused to indict, holding the evidence to be insufficient. Mr. Mellon thereupon declared he was entitled to a refund of $139,045, and the brief filed last week represented the Bureau's reply.

Mr. Mellon in a statement replying to the suit charged that the facts were distorted in an attempt "to save the Treasury's face." The severity of the language in the brief, in which the charges of fraud are reiterated, attracted wide attention. It asserted that Mr. Mellon became especially "skilled in and conversant with the revenue laws of the United States" while Secretary of the Treasury from 1921 to 1932 and inferred that knowledge so obtained was employed in laying plans for tax avoidance.

Poland's Shock to the League

The Assembly of the League of Nations suffered a distinct shock when it heard a one-sided denunciation of the Versailles Treaty by Col. Josef Beck, Foreign Minister of Poland, who denounced the minorities treaty guaranteeing the rights of non-Polish citizens in Poland.

In an address from the Assembly rostrum on September 13, he asserted that his nation would treat minority elements of its population in accordance with its own laws, and that it would disregard League-sponsored treaties concerning minorities. By way of retort Sir John Simon, Britain's Foreign Secretary, declared that Article 93 of the Treaty of Versailles, dealing with the Polish minorities question, could not be overlooked. According to Article 93, Poland accepted and agreed to such provisions as might be deemed necessary to protect the interests of inhabitants of Poland who differed from the majority of the population in race, language or religion.

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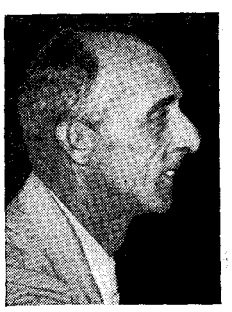
Morro Castle Disaster Challenges Investigators

Conflicting Testimony Given at the Federal Inquiry in New York; Alleged Lack of Discipline Aboard Ship Leads to the Charge That the Crew Was Poorly Paid



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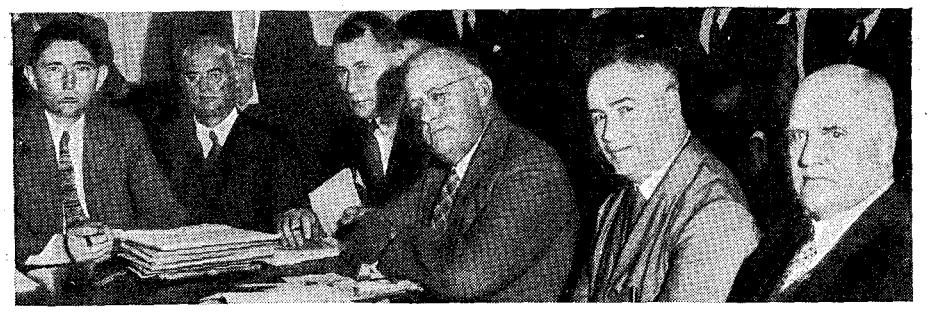

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Wide World

At the inquiry into the *Morro Castle* disaster: (Left to right) Acting Capt. William F. Warms, of the ill-fated vessel, the first witness; the members of the Department of Commerce board of steamboat inspectors, conducting the inquiry; and George W. Rogers, Chief Radio Operator of the ship, testifying

A WEEK of relentless inquiry into the *Morro Castle* ship disaster by the special board set up by the Department of Commerce added somewhat to the confused picture of a tragedy that occurred in a blinding rain-storm off the Jersey Coast on the morning of September 8.

Conflicting testimony on the part of survivors, radio operators aboard the ill-fated Ward Liner, and officers of ships that hastened to its rescue put the investigators into a quandary as to the source of the disaster and the methods used in fighting the fire and rescuing the passengers.

At the Friday session of the inquiry last week conducted by the Federal board sensational testimony was introduced to show that unlawful inflammable liquid polish was carried on the *Morro Castle* and that the vital tanks of life-boats were almost rusted through.

William O'Sullivan, a roughly-dressed deck storekeeper who spoke in emphatic terms, told the inquiry that it was common knowledge that many stewards used the inflammable cleaning fluid which was easier to apply than the paste which is approved by steamship regulations and by the Ward Line.

Assertions that the life-boats were in such condition that it was risky to put out from the ship in them were made by Joseph Spilgis, a seaman who had charge of the boats on the starboard side. He charged that the tanks—intended to keep the boats upright and afloat when loaded—were almost rusted through and that there would have been holes in them if the rust had all been scraped off before a coat of lead paint was applied.

Before the inquiry adjourned last week, it had added the following testimony to its puzzling and confused picture of how and why the fire started on the *Morro Castle* and how it spread so rapidly:

1. The liquid cleaning or polishing fluid was of a type which probably would spread the fire quickly as the wind and the forward movement of the vessel swept the fire through the decks, in the opinion of O'Sullivan. He also said an enamel, which would spread the fire, was regularly used on the ship and about 200 gallons of it were in a storeroom. Spilgis said some tanks on life-boats had rusted and had been almost scraped through and then painted over.

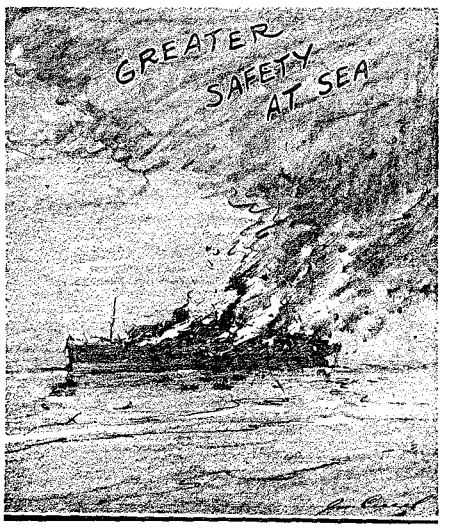
2. An "explosion" in the engine-room was reported by Charles Angelo, a seaman, who said he believed it was a dynamo or generator exploding some time after the fire was under way. The lights went out after the "explosion" shook the ship.

When Did Fire Start?

3. John Kempf, New York fireman, said he awakened at 12:45 A.M. and smelled smoke. He ran out and helped turn a hose on the smoking elevator-shaft. The time given was about two hours earlier than most witnesses said the fire started, but Kempf insisted it was correct.

4. Fire-drill and life-boat drill on the ship appeared to be an uncertain sort of business, according to several witnesses. O'Sullivan said that Acting Capt. William F. Warms once had to go below and "kick out" about twenty-five men who had failed to attend one drill. He said records of those who attended were not properly kept and that Warms probably did not know who did or did not attend. It was brought out that passengers and stewards never attended and the crew did not take hydrant stations during drill.

5. There was good discipline among the crew on "A" deck and orders could have been carried out, but none were received, O'Sullivan said. He told of many of the crew aiding passengers.



Out of the Clouds

—Cassel in the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*

Dickerson N. Hoover, in charge of the Department of Commerce investigation of the tragedy, declared that the cleaning-fluid testimony was significant in regard to fire-proofing ships of the future.

In a statement issued at Hyde Park earlier in the week President Roosevelt urged legislation requiring the use of steel rather than wood in the interior of merchant ships.

In this connection the Editor of the *Marine Journal* pointed out that all modern ships of the merchant marine are built of steel throughout, the superstructure alone being finished in wood. This observer declared that the cost of the highly-finished wood used in the construction of ship interiors costs $60 per thousand feet. To impregnate it with a fireproofing substance would double the price.

During the earlier sessions of the inquiry, interest was centered in a dispute between the bridge and the radio room of the *Morro Castle* over the time at which the S O S should have been sent out.

George W. Rogers, Chief Radio Operator of the *Morro Castle*, said that he believed the S O S should have been ordered three-quarters of an hour earlier than it was. His testimony indicated that there had been confusion and incompetence in executing orders on the bridge when he was attempting to get Acting Captain Warms to order the S O S. Rogers's testimony implicated George I. Alagna, First Assistant Radio Operator, who was arrested, held as a material witness, and subsequently released, after it was brought out that the late Capt. Robert R. Willmott, who died six hours before the fire broke out, considered Alagna a trouble-

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Topics of the Day

Being Hero Has Its Annoyances Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh encountered motor trouble in a flight over Oklahoma last week and made a forced landing on the ranch of Homer Aitkins in the northwestern part of the State.

They suffered no ill effects. On the contrary, they were regaled with a chicken dinner provided by their host and arranged to put up at the ranch-house until their plane could be repaired, probably not more than half sorry for the interruption.

But then word of their landing set in motion a stream of curious callers, and tho they were on an unscheduled stop in the great open spaces, they found it necessary to go into seclusion.

To quote Mr. Aitkins, the Colonel had been "just fine as could be until some danged girl with a camera started pestering him for a picture."

The business of being a hero these days is not without its annoyances at best, but to one who is camera-shy, like the Colonel, it must resemble a perpetual fox-chase with himself as the quarry.

Let his torture be a lesson to all embryo heroes. Constant exposure to the camera's eye until they can stand the click without wincing should form an essential item of their early training.

* * * *

Modern Alice Tours In Munitions-Land Suppose an official of the War Department were to write a letter to a gun-manufacturer approving the latter's plan to sell guns to foreign nations, with which the United States some day may be at war. Suppose the Department encouraged the manufacturer, not only to sell guns to these nations, but to sell a whole lot of them. Suppose, in fact, it volunteered to disclose its latest designs to the manufacturer on condition that he did sell a whole lot of the guns incorporating them to foreign nations.

All this sounds impossible, does it not? It really happened, nevertheless. In May, 1928, to be precise. The facts and the letter itself were disclosed before the Senate committee which is investigating the private manufacture of munitions in the United States.

The War Department's purpose was to encourage such manufacture. Thus, it reasoned, the country would develop its arms-making plants, and be ready if war broke out. It would seem, tho, that the enemy might be ready, too, if we had been selling him all the guns we could.

"A wise man in time of peace prepares for war," Horace said. Does a wise man in time of peace also prepare his possible opponents for war?

Some parts of the testimony before the Senate committee—this part, particularly—sound like the more topsy-turvy portions of "Alice in Wonderland."

* * * *

Hint to Radio Pests In Story of a Bear City apartment-house dwellers who have shouted out their windows into the courtyard, "turn off that radio," must be legion. Pity, then, the poor bear of the Berlin Municipal Zoo! He is an uxoricide because he could not say, "tone down that radio."

Bruin bears an uncommon resemblance to man in several fundamental particulars. Tho his ears are externally small, round, and furry (viz. King Midas), his hearing is acute. Unless provoked, bears usually are not aggressive in disposition. No animal is more omnivorous than these large shaggy, plantigrade beasts of prey. And, most unusual, bears are quite as monogamous as man was before being "civilized."

The experience of a male bear in the Berlin Zoo seems to point a lesson. The constant blare of a near-by radio drove Bruin to claw to death his mate of eight peaceful years. Since the recent installation of the radio, the bear had displayed an increasing nervousness and irritation. His nerves snapped at the end of a long political campaign during which the radio hardly was silent, day or night!

Tho we can not ask our neighbors to stop using their radios, surely they ought to "tone them down" lest the homicide bureaus are kept too busy by men who walk like bears.

* * * *

Doctor Wirt Must Be Breathing Easier Dr. William A. Wirt, the well-known plot-perceiver, must be breathing easier now.

Here is H. I. Harriman, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, who is certainly no radical, declaring he does not share the view that Americans are "rushing headlong into new and untried fields of economy and political adventure," or that they have cut loose from their Constitutional moorings. "Those who are close to the President know that he is attempting to correct the faults of our present economic system and does not desire to change it for any other," Mr. Harriman says.

And here is Rexford Guy Tugwell, Doctor Wirt's bogy-man, in Europe and therefore out of this country during the political campaign which will determine its future. Doctor Tugwell, Doctor Wirt should be relieved to notice, will return after Election Day.

That Red revolution we used to hear about last spring seems to have been indefinitely postponed. Doctor Wirt to the contrary notwithstanding, maybe Americans did well not to let it worry them.

Dignity Minus Humor May Equal Pomposity The maintenance of official dignity in German-speaking countries is, apparently, a matter of no light moment to the State. One remembers the solemn orders issued in Austria by the Government of the late Engelbert Dollfuss forbidding the circulation of jokes based on the Chancellor's size. A similar problem in Germany has been met in like manner. Germans, now, in washing themselves, may not use cakes of soap embellished with Adolf Hitler's face, nor may their children play with dolls dressed like Storm Troopers. Nazi officials have forbidden these forms of propaganda (so designated) as "inconsistent with the dignity of the Reich President and Chancellor."

All of which raises the ancient question: what is dignity? Is it something that can be achieved consciously, like position, or wealth, and, then, preserved with elaborate precautions, or is it more like happiness which eludes deliberate pursuit, but comes only as a by-product of appropriate conduct? Does not dignity devoid of humor equal pomposity?

* * * *

Name-Calling War Will Soon Begin Now that Election Day is just around the corner, the biennial national name-calling contest soon will get under way. Politically one-sided States, in which nominating primaries are equivalent to elections, have heard a bit of name-calling already. In Louisiana, for example, Senator Huey Long has been voicing the opinion that his fellow-Democrat, Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley, of New Orleans, is a "turkey-head," and the Mayor has replied that the Senator is a coward and a madman.

For the most part, however, rival candidates within the same party run their races according to the rule that the losers must support the winners. This tends to feminize their vocabularies and moderate their charges, for it is embarrassing to indorse a man whom you have just called a horse-thief. The choicest epithets, consequently, are saved to be hurled immediately before the election itself. From now until November 6, candidates of each party will spend a good deal of time assuring the citizenry that candidates of the other party are knaves and half-wits at best, if not assassins and idiots.

It won't mean anything, of course. It's just a regular stage of the campaign, a part of the game, like pretending that it was public demand, and not ambition, which made one become a candidate in the first place. A man from Mars would never stop wondering how it happens that, if the opposing candidates really despise each other, they get along so swimmingly after the election is over.

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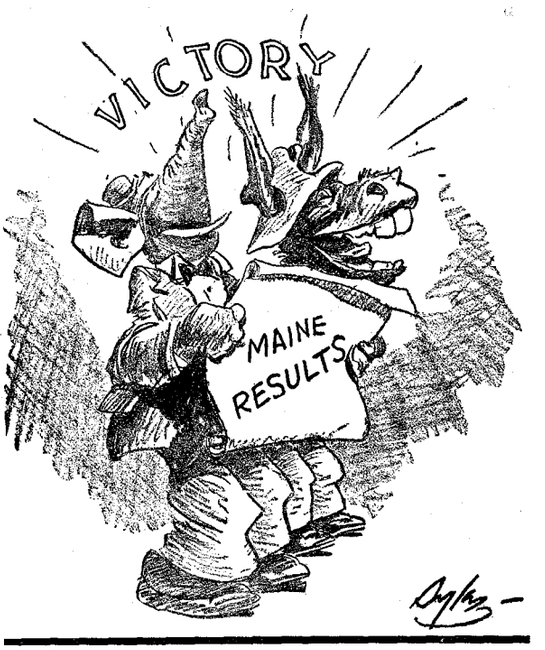
At the Observation Post

With Maine at Best a Mercurial Political Barometer, It Becomes the Democrats' Turn to Hail an Election Result, While the Republicans Pooh-Pooh Its Significance

A STICKLER for euphony would prefer a slight transposition in the political adage, "as goes Maine, so goes the nation." "As Maine goes, so goes the nation," would sound better, and provide, as well, a more logical syntax. But far more important than the arrangement of the words is the belief in their truth, and it is probably too late to change either.

Both date from the famous "hard cider" campaign of 1840 which made Gen. William Henry Harrison President, and swept the Whigs into national power. Claude E. Robinson, of Columbia University, has told the story in his book entitled, "Straw Votes: A Study of Political Prediction."

Maine at the time was known as a Democratic stronghold. In the two decades since her admission to Statehood she had elected such an overwhelming proportion of Democrats to office that her allegiance to the party of Jackson seemed quite as much a matter of course as her more recent Republicanism.



So Everybody's Happy!

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*

Then came the big sensation. With the first frosts of 1840, the Whigs of Maine, much to their own astonishment, elected Edward Kent, their candidate for Governor, by a margin of sixty-eight votes. The effect nationally was tremendous. The political exuberance of the year, already at flood-stage, broke all bounds.

> "Oh, have you heard how Old Maine went?
> She went hell bent for Governor Kent,
> And Tippecanoe and Tyler, too."

Everywhere the ecstatic Whigs hailed the victory as a portent, and a portent it turned out to be.

Other States held early elections in those days, notably, Vermont, in September (a habit she relinquished only as late as 1913), and Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, in October. But, after the election of Harrison had confirmed the significance of the previous overturn in Maine, whatever aspirations any one of them may have had to shine as the national barometer were doomed. In any case, they gradually, and severally, dropped out of the competition, leaving the field to their Pine Tree sister.

That Maine is, in fact, a reliable barometer in a national election has been disproved quite as often as it has been proved. No one has been at more elaborate pains than Mr. Robinson to point this out. It is true that in sixteen out of the twenty-three Presidential elections since 1840 the party that elected its candidate Governor of Maine also won in the Presidential contest. "But this high percentage of successes does not prove that the Maine September election is a good instrument of prediction; rather, it is but a reflection of the fact that both Maine and the United States have been predominantly Republican since 1856. . . . None of the five Democratic Presidential victories, from the election of James Buchanan to the second election of Woodrow Wilson, have been preceded by the seating of a Democratic Governor in the September election."

The more sophisticated prognosticators have been aware of all this. It has been their rule, therefore, to interpret the Maine barometer in terms not of party victories there, but of Republican pluralities. To them a Republican tidal wave in Maine meant one of somewhat smaller proportions in the nation at large, while a close election forecast a Democratic, or near-Democratic, year. But Mr. Robinson's careful analysis of election returns does not bear them out. For instance, Maine showed normal Republican strength in 1884, and 1892, when Cleveland won the Presidency. It dipped only slightly under its norm, in this respect, in 1916, on the occasion of Wilson's reelection. In 1896, its Republicanism achieved fever-heat when, however, McKinley was having the time of his own, and of Mark Hanna's, life beating Bryan.

But the "as goes Maine" legend has remained impervious to such refutation. Born in exceptionally dramatic circumstances, it has become a vested political interest. The Republicans, especially, have seen to its nursing, and for obvious reasons. Maine since the War Between the States has had only five Democratic Governors, and not before Mr. Brann's triumph last week had she ever reelected one of them. Hence, a Republican victory in Maine was almost a foregone conclusion, and could be advertised to attract the "band-wagon" voter elsewhere.

The G. O. P. has naturally pushed its advantage in Maine's September campaigns by reenforcing its local line-up of orators with big guns from the outside. The Democrats, in self-defense, have been forced to follow suit.

Along with these distinguished invaders have come generous allotments of pecuniary ammunition from the national war chests. Locally, of course, this exaggerated attention is highly appreciated. It periodically puts Maine on the map to a degree that is the envy of much wealthier and more populous commonwealths, and to which she could not possibly attain except for her barometric renown.

This year, for example, the press of the entire country was on the alert to feel her pulse as her campaign proceeded. For weeks before election day, correspondents from far and wide canvassed her byways and hedges for symptoms of friendliness or hostility to the New Deal, even as the national champions of both sides stumped her cities and villages, thundering their broadsides. Her office-seekers became national figures, her voters the custodians of a national responsibility.

In almost every session of the Maine Legislature, during the last fifty years, the Democrats have sought to set the machinery in motion to eliminate the September elections. They would follow the example of the rest of the country and have all the voting done in November. The barometer idea has worked to their disadvantage too often, both nationally and locally. But they have never been able to get to first base with their project. The Republicans, always dominant in one or both Houses, have blocked the change, which would require a State constitutional amendment.

Apparently this year, too, the Republicans will remain in control of the Legislature, tho by reduced majorities. But will the Democrats introduce their customary bill, or, if they do, will the Republicans block it? For, at long last, it has become the turn of the Democrats to shout, "as goes Maine," and of the Republicans to pooh-pooh the legend.

W. M. H.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Josephine W. Johnson has just published her first novel, "Now in November." She is twenty-four years old, and has lived on a farm in Missouri for the last twelve years close to the people she writes about. Her stories and poems have been appearing for several years in magazines, but this is her first book. She enjoys the "little things in life," particularly reading, painting, cooking, walking, and nature-study.

Dr. C. Frederick Koelsch at twenty-seven has been selected as the most promising young chemist in this country. The American Chemical Society awarded the $1,000 Langmuir Prize to him last week in recognition of his research in fundamental questions regarding the nature of organic compounds. He has published nineteen papers on original research carried on at Harvard, the University of Illinois, and the University of Minnesota, where he is an assistant professor.

Ewin Lamar Davis, member of the Federal Trade Commission, brother of Norman H. Davis, Ambassador-at-Large, is a jovial, white-haired man of fifty-eight, even-tempered, slow of speech, witty, a pipe-smoker, a swimming enthusiast, father of five children. Born in Tennessee, he was graduated from the Webb School of Bellbuckle, Tennessee; Vanderbilt University, and Columbian University Law School, and served seven terms in the House of Representatives.

By Robles, Washington *Post*

Richard J. Sandler, leader in the Social-Democratic Party in Sweden and new President of the League of Nations Assembly, has filled many important positions in the Swedish Government, including that of Premier. Born in 1884, the son of a school-teacher, he was educated at the University of Upsala, and afterward became a teacher and editor. He was made Premier in 1925, and, two years later, was appointed delegate to the League of Nations.

Underwood

Columnists

As They See Themselves

Drawn for *The Literary Digest* by Lou Hanlon

Mark Hellinger—I was born in New York City in 1903, and was tossed out of some of our very best high schools and colleges at an early age. After being ignored by the advertising business for some two years, I quit work altogether and became a columnist.

After stalling for the New York *Daily News* and the Chicago Tribune Syndicate for some seven years, I joined the New York *Daily Mirror* and King Features Syndicate in 1930. I am still there, and expect to remain so until justice triumphs.

I am the author of "Moon Over Broadway" and "The Ten Million," books of short stories.

In the theatrical line, I wrote "Night Court" for Metro, "Broadway Bill" for Columbia, the last Ziegfeld "Follies" that Flo produced, and "Hot-Cha," the final presentation of Ziegfeld's career. Six weeks in vaudeville, a trip around the world, and a night in a Paris jail just about complete my career.

Senator Gerald P. Nye, progressive Republican, of North Dakota, who, as chairman of a Senate committee, is exposing the activities of munitions manufacturers, first entered the Senate in 1925. He owned his own newspaper when he was twenty-four, went to the Senate at thirty-three. He is smooth-shaven, dresses well, and takes his job as Senator very seriously.

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Calman Levine, a Scottish Jew now living in New York City, rose to sudden fame thirty years ago at the age of seventeen when his supersensitive palate and sense of smell qualified him as one of the world's best whisky-testers. An expert at blending, he can accurately predict the taste and quality of whiskies fifteen years after his blend is perfected. He contends that whisky, like wine, is a living thing, not inert matter. He rotates the glasses before testing, sniffs, then rolls the liquor under his tongue, but never swallows a drop—while working. In the evening he drinks Scotch and soda. He is married and has three children. His principal pastimes are golf and chess.

Richard A. Smith photo

Scott Marion Loftin, the new President of the American Bar Association, is a railroad lawyer. Early in his legal career he formed connections with the Flagler interests, and now sits on the board of every one of the score of Flagler concerns, including the Florida East Coast Railroad. He is also an active member of the Board of Directors of the Jacksonville (Fla.) *Times-Union*, one of the most important newspapers in the State. Mr. Loftin was fifty-six last week. He is a bachelor and lives with his sister in Jacksonville. He is conspicuous in fraternal circles, being a Thirty-Second Degree Mason and Past Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias.

American Bar Association

What's the Name, Please?

Enelow—New York rabbi and author—rimes with *penny show.*

Margolis—American rabbi—just as spelled, *mar-go'lis*, not *liz*, *lees*, nor *lease.*

Deahl—dean, West Virginia University—*h* is silent, as in "The New *Deal.*"

Farrah—dean, Univ. of Alabama—accent first syllable; first *a* as in *fat*, second *a* as in *rah.*

Heermance (Radcliffe) — dean at Princeton, responds to *her'mance;* (Edgar L.) — author — wants *hear'monse.*

Konop—dean at Notre Dame—pronounced *kon'up, o* as in *con.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

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News and Comment From the National Capital

Altho Right-Wing Senators Have Disavowed Interest in the Liberty League, Conservative Democrats Under Bainbridge Colby's Egis Are Aiming Attack at Roosevelt Policies

OF all the budding organizations which aspire to speak for the conservatives in a new national political alinement, only the one sponsoring Bainbridge Colby's speech during the Maine State election campaign seems to be attracting the favorable notice of Right-Wing Democrats in Congress.

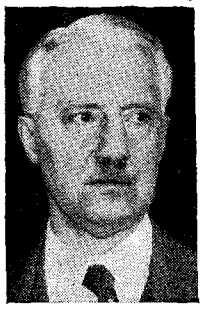
Mr. Colby, it develops, has been quietly at work behind the scenes for several weeks. Altho an associate of Franklin D. Roosevelt in the Wilson Administration, he has nothing in common with the New Deal. His speech in Portland during the final week of the Maine campaign was the most vigorous attack on the Roosevelt program yet to come from one who was conspicuous in the last Democratic national régime.

By this speech, and other utterances on the same order, Mr. Colby did not expect to affect the result materially in Maine, or in the general Congressional election in November. Responsible old-line Democrats who are in sympathy with his purposes suggest that the primary objective has been to strike a key-note, and watch the response.

Rebuke to New Deal

Others, similarly minded, have been following a similar course within their spheres. Among them is Chief Justice William R. Pattangall of the Maine Supreme Court. A Memorial Day speech of his at Skowhegan, Maine, has been widely distributed among conservatives about the country. Calling for a halt in the march, as he saw it, toward a bureaucratic, paternalistic State, Justice Pattangall offered what probably was the sharpest rebuke to the New Deal yet to come from a high place in the judiciary.

Justice Pattangall's protest was as striking in its field as was Mr. Colby's in his. Both men have been high in the councils of the Democratic Party. It was Mr. Pattangall who led the fight for an anti-Ku Klux Klan plank in the Democratic national platform of 1924. This was in the Democratic National Convention of that year, and the movement came within two votes of success. More than Justice Pattangall's activities as a leader of the Maine Democratic Party before he went on the bench, his fight in the National Convention intensified a friendship which had been developing between him and Franklin Roosevelt. The fight on the Klan was water on the wheel of the movement to nominate Alfred E. Smith for President, and Mr. Roosevelt was the floor-leader of the Smith forces.



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Bainbridge Colby

To all outward appearances, the friendship between President Roosevelt and Justice Pattangall continued until last Memorial Day, at any rate.

In view of this close relationship with the Democrat who became the apostle of the New Deal, Justice Pattangall's protest against it was more striking, in some respects, than was that of former Governor Smith. The latter not only had opposed the Roosevelt nomination, but, in his editorials in *The New Outlook*, had early gone to the attack on the Roosevelt Presidential policies.

While there is nothing to indicate that the old-line Democrats of the Carter Glass stamp embraced Mr. Smith's attack on the Roosevelt program, it now develops that many of them, the Old Roman from Virginia included, responded quickly to the utterances of Mr. Colby and Justice Pattangall. Mr. Colby and Senator Glass, of course, had been in the Wilson Cabinet together, the former as Secretary of State, the latter as Secretary of the Treasury.

Whereas Senators Glass, Gore, Byrd, and Bailey turned a cold shoulder to the American Liberty League, sponsored by Mr. Smith, John W. Davis, Jouett Shouse, and others, at least three of these Senators have been in correspondence with Mr. Colby and others interested in a back-to-fundamentals movement within the Democratic Party.

Justice Pattangall also has been a party to some of this correspondence, and, to say the least, a community of interest has been developed, thus far. How far this community of interest may be expected to express itself will depend on the ability of these conservative Jeffersonian Democrats to agree on a course of action. It is desired to build the organization around Senator Glass, as the spear-head of the conservative Democratic Senatorial attack on the Roosevelt money policy, not only because of that fact, but, also, because he is considered above suspicion of personal, selfish motives.

It probably is safe to say that the movement, at its present stage, hinges largely on Senator Glass's willingness to be a part of it. Mr. Colby and his other principal correspondents are said to be encouraged by the interest Senator Glass is showing. This is in sharp contrast with his statement disowning the American Liberty League.

All the Right-Wing Senators have disavowed interest in the American Liberty League. It is a circumstance which is considered a serious, if not fatal, handicap to that organization.

The organization which Mr. Colby and his correspondents are working on has for its first objective the banding together of the conservative Democratic group in Congress. It is felt that once these Democrats, and their sympathizers outside Congress, have thus united, and shown Republicans that they stand willing to break with their Party, if necessary, the organization will be in a position to move toward a coalition with Right-Wing Republicans.

Course of Action Studied

The course of action would be laid out, presumably, in a conference of some of these Right-Wing Democratic leaders, if it could be made to include certain of these Democratic Senators who have resisted Roosevelt policies in Congress.

DIOGENES.

"You Look Terrible!"

—Duffy in the Baltimore *Sun*

© 1934, by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*

The Goldfish Bowl

—Hutton in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*

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Soviet Russia's Uphill Climb to the League

Procedure of Admission Hampered by Opposition of Several Nations, But Agreement Finally Is Reached; Rapprochement Between Japan and Germany Seen as a Possibility

ALTHO League officials at Geneva all along admitted that there was a general desire to bring Soviet Russia into the League, various obstacles arose to hamper the procedure of admission.

One was the attitude of Poland toward Russia on the subject of Russia's candidacy for a permanent seat in the Council of the League. Poland, it was said, would have liked to have such a place of power, a position held by only Great Britain, France, and Italy. Also, the candidacy of Russia, backed by France, and the joint proposal of those two nations for an Eastern European security pact, similar to the Locarno Treaty, aroused the determined opposition of Poland.

Safety First

—*The Record* (Glasgow)

Col. Josef Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, who represents his country in a non-permanent seat in the Council, told the other members that his Government and that of Moscow had had direct negotiations. Upon receiving instructions from Warsaw Foreign Minister Beck agreed to vote for seating Russia in the Council.

Another objector to Soviet Russia was Argentina, which finally consented to refrain from voting. Strong European pressure had been brought to bear on the Argentine Foreign Office in an effort to avoid a contrary vote. Buenos Aires press cables related that the British and Italian Ambassadors and the French Chargé d'Affaires had long conferences with Señor Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Argentina's Foreign Minister, at which all expressed the strong desire of their Governments that Argentina take no action to prevent the Soviet's entrance into the League. Señor Lamas was reported to have declared unwillingness to vote favorably, but finally he agreed to remain neutral and not vote either way.

Two Nations Not Voting

Portugal's qualms, according to Geneva reports, were due to fears of the Portuguese Government that Catholic indignation would be aroused by any pro-Soviet vote of its delegate, thereby unsettling the régime at home. But pressure was brought to bear on the Portuguese delegate by the greater Powers with the result that Portugal, like Argentina, agreed not to vote at all when the question of seating Russia came before the Council.

Finally, after a month of negotiations, deliberations, and consultations, it was decided in a secret session of the League Council that Soviet Russia should be admitted into the League. At the same time the Council agreed to award a permanent seat in the Council of the Soviet Union. Thirty-four member States of the League of Nations invited Soviet Russia to join the League and to become a permanent member of the League Council. Soviet Russia's acceptance was promptly announced by Maxim M. Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, from the French village of Douvaine, a few miles from Geneva, across the border in Haute-Savoie.

The invitation to Russia, according to a New York *Herald Tribune* correspondent at Geneva, was extended in a joint telegram signed by thirty members of the Assembly and in a separate telegram to Moscow from the four members of the Scandinavian bloc — Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Finland—whose four votes in the Assembly were necessary to assure the two-thirds majority required for Soviet Russia's admission into the League.

The Scandinavian nations, in explaining their separate invitation to Soviet Russia, wrote to Dr. Eduard Benes, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia and President of the Council of the League, that they would have added their signatures to the joint telegram "had such an invitation been issued by the Assembly itself."

In accepting the invitation to become a member of the League, the Soviet Union agreed to submit to arbitration all disputes except those in which she became involved prior to her entry into the League.

Maxim M. Litvinoff, the Soviet Foreign Commissar, stated in his reply to Richard J. Sandler, Swedish President of the League Assembly, that the Soviet Government had made the "organization and consolidation of peace" the main goal of its foreign policy. He said also that the invitation by "an overwhelming majority" to Soviet Russia to become a member of the League represented the League's "real will to peace and its recognition of the necessity of cooperation with the Soviet Union." He avowed further that the Soviet Union was willing "to observe all international obligations and decisions binding upon the members, in conformance with Article I of the Covenant."

The first article of the Covenant of the League of Nations, to which Mr. Litvinoff referred, provides, among other clauses, that "any fully self-governing State, Dominion or Colony . . . may become a member of the League if its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the Assembly, provided that it shall give effective guaranties of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its military, naval, and air forces and armaments."

Mr. Litvinoff gave another indication of Soviet Russia's foreign policy when, in his message of acceptance to Mr. Sandler, he said that the Soviet Government was especially happy to enter the League "at the moment when the question of the amendment of the Covenant, to bring it into harmony with the Briand-Kellogg pact and to banish international warfare completely," was being considered by the League.

Japanese-German Accord?

While the wheels of the machinery for elevating Russia into membership and a position of eminence in the League were revolving, wrote a Geneva correspondent of the Associated Press, Japanese and German observers were watching the situation closely.

Some delegates said the state of affairs might result in a rapprochement between Japan and Germany.

The Japanese had indicated their concern over the probable entrance of Russia into the League, from which their own nation had withdrawn, believing that Moscow would attempt to air the Russo-Japanese grievances in Geneva.

A German spokesman declared that his nation regarded Russia's coming into the League with indifference, adding that Germany's interests were European rather than Asiatic.

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Three Big Events of a German Week

Reich's Self-Confidence Shown by New Trade Regulations, Success of Nazi Conclave, and Rejection of "Eastern Locarno" Pact

Nazi Germany's refusal to join the proposed "Eastern Locarno" pact of security; her new regulations concerning foreign trade; and the triumphant close of the fourth national conclave of the National Socialist Party at Nuremberg, were the plainest evidences of the Third Reich's self-confidence and determination since the plebiscite of August 19.

The so-called "Eastern Locarno" contemplates the binding together of Soviet Russia, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the Baltic countries in an agreement to aid any signatory attacked. The pact proposal was presented to Germany by Great Britain and was backed by France and Russia.

Germany declared her rejection was based on "principle and practicability." The principle, according to Berlin press cables, was that Germany could not participate in any such international pact, or in the League, as long as "certain Powers doubted her equal rights in the matter of armaments."

The practical considerations she named were, first, that the mutual military assistance provided by the pact presented insurmountable difficulties; second, that because of her central situation among heavily-armed Powers, Germany could not undertake obligations that would involve her in all Eastern European conflicts, and probably would make her the battle-field; and, third, that there was no real "political need" for special guaranties to be undertaken by France and Russia.

Bilateral Pacts Proposed

Instead, Germany proposed bilateral pacts, based, not on automatic military assistance in case of war, but on non-aggression obligations and consultation.

By way of indirect reply to Germany a French spokesman at Geneva informed the Associated Press that France would pursue negotiations for an Eastern security pact with Germany eliminated from French calculations. It was revealed that France planned to build up an Eastern pact with Russia, Czechoslovakia, and the Baltic States. Poland, if she were willing, would be included in the group.

Poland has been cold to the Eastern Locarno project from the beginning, and her attitude was noted in an editorial article in the Paris *Temps*. This semi-official organ of the French Foreign Office said that if Poland allowed itself "to be inveigled into blocking the plan for an Eastern European pact of mutual assistance, she would incur the risk of being misunderstood by international opinion." Rightly or wrongly, *Le Temps* added, Poland's present attitude was taken "as indicating that she was primarily concerned not to obstruct Germany's maneuvers."

This Paris warning to Poland was believed to show that Polish sentiment toward the thirteen-year-old Franco-Polish pact has cooled appreciably. The official *Gazeta Polska* (Warsaw) remarked that

The Noble Knight to War:
"I am faithful only to you, Madame."
—*Leningradskaya Pravda* (Leningrad)

the proposed Eastern security pact, sponsored by France, "seemed a nebulous conception which did not take into consideration what has been done, and would weaken if not destroy existing agreements."

As to Germany's foreign trade Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Acting Minister of Economics and President of the Reichsbank, announced a plan, effective September 24, under which all Germany's foreign trade, including imports and exports, were put under complete government control. This German "new economic policy" was described by a Berlin correspondent of the New York *Times* as establishing a license system that closely resembled the foreign trade monopoly of Soviet Russia.

The plan was designed to meet the world's hostile reaction to Nazi policies, and to supplement Doctor Schacht's financial policy to rid Germany of her remaining foreign debt.

Germany's Locarno declaration as well as the announcement of the new foreign-trade regulations came as a fitting climax to the tremendous success of the fourth national conclave of the National Socialist Party at Nuremberg. Then it was Chancellor Hitler issued a proclamation announcing the arrival of the Nazi millennium and predicting that the next thousand years would not witness another revolution in Germany.

He was equally positive that the National Socialist movement had become absolute master of the Reich and that its leadership rested in the hands of its best men.

In Foreign Fields

Tokyo—Special care is to be taken in the future by the Japanese Foreign Office and the Department of Navy to avoid the issuance of statements on naval matters which might inflame public opinion either in Japan or in the United States. Some Japanese newspapers have occasionally indulged in inflammatory editorials, and have been rebuked by the Japanese authorities. Also, according to the spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Office, certain American newspapers have been similarly culpable. So it was felt in Japan that it would be better for both the United States and Japan to refrain from sending out news which might excite public opinion in either country. He mentioned as examples of such indiscreet journalism a recent cable from the United States that America considered herself in a better financial position than Japan in the event of a naval race. Equally reprehensible, he said, was a report printed by the Tokyo *Jiji* that Japan was planning naval bases in the Kurile Islands and Hokkaido. It was reported that American Ambassador Joseph P. Grew recently called the attention of the Foreign Office to sensational reports in the Japanese press as likely to incite public opinion against America, and had cautioned moderation.

* * * *

Geneva—Dr. Eduard Benes, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, and considered one of the ablest statesmen in Europe, has been chosen by the Little Entente (Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania) to go to Rome to try to establish a working agreement between the Little Entente and Italy, Hungary, and Austria. His main difficulty, it was said, would be to induce Hungary to abandon her demand for the revision of the Peace Treaty. About the same time Count Stephen Bethlen, former Premier of Hungary, complained in a Budapest newspaper that it would be impossible to have normal relations with Hungary's neighbors as long as the Hungarian minorities were persecuted by the Little Entente States. So, on his mission of conciliation, it was thought that Doctor Benes would find difficulties all prepared for him, at least as far as Hungary was concerned. With regard to the complaint of Count Bethlen it was noted that the population of Magyars (Hungarians) in Czechoslovakia alone has been estimated at 750,000.

* * * *

Havana—One of the sharpest points of criticism against the Cuban Government was the suspension of constitutional guaranties ordered by Presidential decree on June 5. The suspension was for ninety days. But when the term ended on September 5, the fact escaped the notice of the public and the Government until it was called to their attention by an Opposition paper *Accion*. Whether the guaranties again might be suspended was not known.

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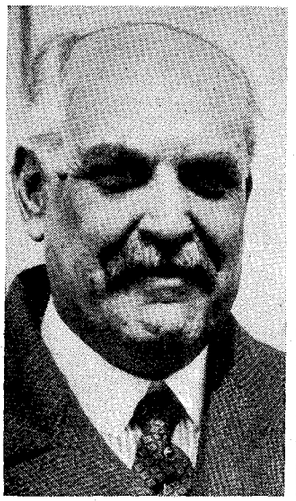
More Science or Less?—The Question Arises Again

Two Leaders of Thought Give Opposite Views Before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Reviving a Problem Which Presumably Was Settled Last Spring

A GROUP of prominent American scientists, including Dr. Karl T. Compton and Dr. Robert A. Millikan, undertook last March to give a final answer to the question that has been in many minds since the beginning of the depression: Are the present troubles of the world due to the too-rapid advancement of technology?

The scientists replied with an unequivocal "No," pointing out that while science has produced labor-saving machines, it also has provided new work for the technologically unemployed by creating new industries.



Acme

Sir Josiah Stamp

Sir James Jeans

But if they thought the question had thus been settled, they were mistaken. It has now come into the open again, through an impromptu debate between two leaders of thought in Great Britain before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, meeting at Aberdeen, Scotland.

The leaders were Sir James Jeans, President of the British Association and one of the best-known of British scientists, and Sir Josiah Stamp, eminent economist, a Director of the Bank of England and head of the London, Midland & Scottish Railway Company, largest in the country.

The Economist's View-Point

Sir Josiah chose to consider the matter from the point of view of Great Britain alone. He asserted that her population will become stationary within the next decade, making more acute than ever the problems raised by the introduction of new labor-saving inventions.

"In all quarters one sees scientists trembling with enthusiasm on the threshold of great discoveries," he told members of the association, "but I tremble with dread as to what is going to happen to any kind of economic organism which is trying to keep in balance, particularly under an individualistic form of society.

"I feel inclined to say to all scientific pundits: there would not be a problem at all if you were not so chaotic in your discoveries—if you would only introduce them into the body politic under conditions that we could control.

"The two kinds of scientific advances must be kept well-balanced. As fast as you free labor, you should invent new objects of human desire for absorbing that labor and the purchasing power that has been so freed. If we could make the two kinds of innovation march step by step, so that we would never have the invention of a labor-saving device in an old industry unless, at the same time, we produced a labor-creating device in a new one, then we should have conditions of economic equilibrium as near as they could possibly be provided."

Sir James Jeans took up the subject in his presidential address, remarking that the last year was one "which has, to some extent, seen science arraigned before the bar of public opinion."

"There are many," he continued, "who attribute most of our present national woes—including unemployment in industry, and the danger of war—to the recent rapid advance in scientific knowledge. Even if their most lurid suspicions were justified, it is not clear what we could do. For it is obvious that the country which called a halt to scientific progress would soon fall behind in every other respect as well—in its industry, in its economic position, in its naval and military defenses, and, not least important, in its culture."

The trouble, in Sir James's opinion, is not with science, but with human nature.

"Human nature changes very slowly, and, so, forever lags behind human knowledge, which accumulates very rapidly. The plays of Æschylus and Sophocles still thrill us with their vital human interest, but the scientific writings of Aristarchus and Ptolemy are dead—mere historical curiosities. Scientific knowledge is transmitted from one generation to another, while acquired characteristics are not. Thus, in respect of knowledge, each generation stands on the shoulders of its predecessor, but, in respect to human nature, both stand on the same ground."

Science gives rich gifts, for all the dislocation it may temporarily produce, he pointed out. Labor-saving devices lead to emancipation from soul-destroying toil and routine work, to greater leisure and better opportunities for enjoyment. New inventions add to the comfort and pleasure, health and wealth of the public.

Moreover, in the long run, science provides employment for more men than it displaces. As examples, Sir James presented Faraday's discovery of electromagnetic induction, and Maxwell's investigation of the Hertzian waves, foundations of to-day's enormous electrical and radio industries, which provide employment for millions of men. The scientific work of one man, Edison, produced an economic value which Sir James estimated at £3,000,000,000.

As for the idea advanced by Sir Josiah that labor-saving devices and new inventions should be made to balance, that is probably impossible, in Sir James's opinion.

"Unhappily, no amount of planning can arrange a perfect balance. No one can control the direction in which science will advance; the investigator in pure science does not know himself whether his researches will result in a mere labor-saving device, or a new industry. He only knows that if all science were throttled down, neither would result; the community would become crystallized in its present state, with nothing to do but watch the population increase, and shiver, as it waited for famine, pestilence, or war, which must inevitably come to restore the balance between food and mouths, land and population."

New Religion Is Suggested

Rather than such a future, the British scientist advised a contrary course:

"If there is an avenue of escape, it does not, as I see it, lie in the direction of less science, but of more science—psychology, which holds out hopes that, for the first time in his long history, man may be enabled to obey the command 'Know thyself!'"

To this, Sir James said, there ought to be adjoined a system of morals, and, possibly, even a religion consistent with new psychological knowledge, and the established facts of science; also, scientific and constructive measures of eugenics and birth control, and scientific research in agriculture and industry, "sufficient, at least, to defeat the gloomy prophecies of Malthus and enable ever-larger populations to live in comfort and contentment on the same limited area of land."

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Science Snap-shots

Dr. Raymond L. Ditmars, tireless hunter of rare snakes and other creatures, at last has captured a live bushmaster, venomous South American snake for which he several times has hunted unsuccessfully. The reptile now is in the New York Zoological Gardens, where Doctor Ditmars is Curator of Reptiles.

* * * *

A village built by people who antedated the Incas in South America has been discovered at Lake Titicaca, Bolivia, 12,000 feet above sea-level, by Dr. Wendell C. Bennett, of the American Museum of Natural History, New York. Twelve tombs were found under the floor of one large house, containing skeletons of children and adults of the pre-Incan people, who flourished 1,200 years ago.

* * *

"Talking Books" for the blind—complete books on phonograph records—are ready for lending through the Library of Congress, it has been announced by Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director of the American Foundation for the Blind. Three novels have been recorded so far: John Masefield's "Bird of Dawning"; Gladys Hasty Carroll's "As the Earth Turns," and E. M. Delafield's "Diary of a Provincial Lady."

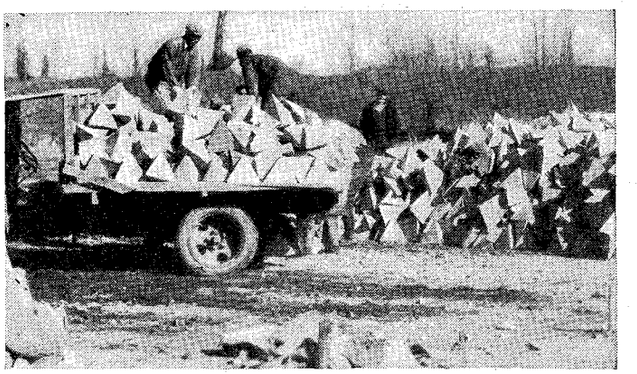
Progress of the Mississippi's "New Deal"

About Face in Methods of Controlling the River Will Shorten It By Seventy Miles Through Construction of Cut-Offs

The Mississippi, meandering Father of Waters, which so often has spread destruction and terror along its lower reaches in times of flood, slowly and surely is being forced into a "strait-jacket" by skilled engineers of the Mississippi River Commission. Following a new system of control inaugurated about two years ago, the river is being straightened by the creation of cut-offs across the necks of its many loops.

This is an about face in Mississippi River control, and marks the abandonment of a policy in effect since 1861, when the engineers Humphreys and Abbot, in a monumental report, declared that the river could best be controlled by preventing cut-offs. The policy of encouraging meandering was continued until experiments at the United States Waterways Experiment Station at Vicksburg, Mississippi, showed, in 1932, that the present plan of straightening the river would be better.

In the last twenty months, eight cut-offs have been made in the stretch of river from the Arkansas River to the Red River. One is natural, the other seven artificial. The completion of the latest, at Willow Point, has just reduced the length of the river by another four and a half miles. When cut-offs now made or under construction are completed, the total distance saved will be nearly seventy miles in the stretch, or more than 26 per cent.



Courtesy *Engineering News-Record*

Loading "tets," the curiously shaped concrete blocks now being used to hold the banks of the Mississippi in place

Artificial cut-offs are made with the aid of the river itself. The first step is to excavate a narrow channel, down to about low-water level, it recently was explained in *Engineering News-Record*. This is called the "pilot channel." After it has been completed, the water is permitted to flow through, especially when the river is rising, the best time for widening the channel.

The advantages of the new system of control are said to be threefold. The water is drained off more quickly in time of flood. The straight channel is a great saving for river traffic, by reason of the mileage eliminated.

The experiments of the Commission have produced an entirely new—and, apparently, quite successful—form of revetment. It consists of covering the bank with a deep layer of gravel, upon which are placed tetrahedron-shaped blocks of concrete. Such a block, no matter which of four faces it rests on, offers a remarkably low area to direct thrust from the flowing water in relation to the area in friction against the bank.

The blocks being used in revetments are a foot high, and each weighs about thirty-two pounds. Tests at the Experiment Station have shown that tetrahedrons of that size and weight will resist being moved by hydraulic traction under virtually all conditions normally to be found in the Mississippi River from Cairo to the mouth.

Important Discoveries Reported to Chemical Society

Probably no other field of science shows evidence of such rapid advances as are being made in chemistry. This was borne out by the hundreds of papers, addresses, and reports given last week before the annual meeting of the American Chemical Society at Cleveland, where more than 2,000 chemists gathered to learn of the progress made in various lines since last year.

Wide World

Dr. Aristid von Grosse

Among the more spectacular announcements were the first successful isolation of element No. 91, proactinium; the discovery of a new chemical substance potentially useful as a destructive war gas, or an explosive, and the development of a quinine derivative which may be useful in the treatment of pneumonia.

The isolation of proactinium, which is many times more radioactive than radium, was completed only a few days ago at the research laboratories of the Universal Oil Products Company of Chicago, by Dr. Aristid von Grosse, research associate at the laboratories and Visiting Assistant Professor in the Department of Chemistry, University of Chicago.

Proactininum naturally disintegrates into the element actinium. This element likewise never has been isolated, but, in due time, Doctor von Grosse's sample of proactinium will change to actinium. The change takes place slowly; 32,000 years will be required to transform half of the material.

The element was isolated from a ton of pitchblende residue of radium ore which had been lying on a dump-heap in Czechoslovakia for more than thirty years. Doctor von Grosse found that extraction of the radium from the ore had concentrated the proactinium to a certain extent, making his work easier. He reported that this active element, potentially useful in medical work, probably could be extracted out of waste radium ore at an approximate cost of $3,000 a gram. Radium sells at $100,000 to $125,000 a gram.

New Chemical Substance

The new chemical substance was the discovery of Dr. George H. Cady, of Clifton, New Jersey. It is an explosive fluorin compound, made by a reaction of cold, moderately dilute nitric acid with fluorin. The chemical formula is NO_3F. It has not yet been named, pending more information.

Doctor Cady reported that the substance appears quite harmless, being a colorless gas, but with a strong odor. However, it is very reactive and is treacherous, exploding violently when heated.

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The Cross Over Europe

With a Spirit of Search Abroad Everywhere, Unbelief and Negative Agnosticism in the Pulpit Appear to Have Little Room in Continental Life To-Day, American Churchman Finds

By Daniel A. Poling

WHAT about religion in Europe?

During the last summer I have visited fifteen countries on the Continent—hurriedly, to be sure, but meeting significant men and women in every area of life, and giving particular attention to youth and the reactions of youth.

Wide World

Daniel A. Poling

I attended religious conferences with young people and their leaders in nineteen major cities of Europe, with this same question at the heart of every discussion. Certainly the issue is broader and more significant than would be suggested by the question. "What about the church in Europe?" tho the position and influence of the church—Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish—come vitally into every survey of religious conditions on the Continent, and in the United Kingdom.

In Germany, there is an unmistakable stiffening of opposition to the Reichsbishop, and a constant growth within the opposition which certainly carries the vital life of the old German State Church, and of the Free Churches. The German Christian Endeavor movement recently officially and unanimously repudiated the German Christian movement, with specific attention to the Aryan clause.

Scandinavia Awakening

The Roman Catholic Church in Germany is in unyielding opposition to interference with what it conceives as its spiritual mission. Here it enjoys the unique position of being above nationalism.

The Hitler Government steadily is yielding ground before this determined resistance. There have been modifications of policy, such as the "Treaty" with the Y. M. C. A., and the recognition of Sunday as the day for religious instruction of youth within the churches. That there will be additional and more radical modifications of policy is apparent, but with virtually no exception this growing resistance to the nationalizing of religion, and the perversion of Christian ethics goes hand in hand with political loyalty to "the leader."

The Scandinavian countries are experiencing a religious awakening. The State Churches (Lutheran) have been crowded during the last winter. There is a gripping fervor in the messages of both State Church and Free Church clergymen not apparent four years ago.

The most significant movement in Poland coming to the attention of the writer is a quiet, penetrating evangelistic effort, carried on by a youth movement among the White Russians, 10,000,000 of whom live in the New Poland. The answer given to the question, "Why this particular program?" was, "When the border opens again to Jesus Christ, as open it must, we shall have a peaceful army trained and ready." In Russia, itself, there literally are thousands of religious groups meeting in forests and in cellars with the same devotion, and at the same risks, that in other centuries characterized the worship of devotees on the moors of Scotland and in the Catacombs of Rome.

Dr. Fort Newton, one of the most distinguished clergymen in the United States, who has added credibility in any discussion involving Great Britain because of his London pastorate in City Temple, was quoted recently as follows: "Religiously, it is a dry time in England. Never have I seen such dearth and deadness. My impression is that the Anglican Church is dead, and knows it, and that the Free Churches are dead, and do not know it, but they are finding out."

On the other hand, I found Carlisle Cathedral considering plans for adding a Norman nave—not only to restore the ancient pile, but to provide room for worshipers. At least five of England's greatest Cathedral Church parishes find themselves with edifices entirely too small to care for those who throng them. The growth of Roman Catholicism in England is beyond debate. In the Free Churches I discovered clear evidence of new vigor, with a growing social consciousness. The British Labor movement continues to be led by religionists, and, generally, by non-conformist lay preachers.

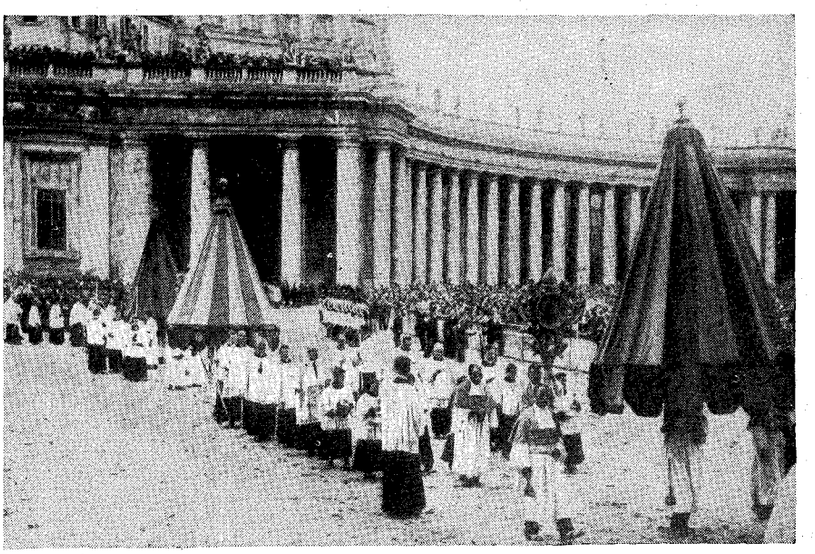
In the Irish Free State the Christian Endeavor Society has ninety-seven new groups, and conducts open-air meetings in Dublin. The union of the three branches of Methodism is of first significance and continued negotiations between the Church of England, and the central body for the Free Churches is one of the most hopeful signs in British Protestantism. Here, of course, the relation between Church and State is a major obstacle.

France definitely is more religious in every particular than before the war. There even is a clearly defined Christian movement within communistic circles which is being fostered by one Catholic priest in particular, as well as by the unique and independent McAll Mission. One of the most unusual conferences ever attended by the writer was held in August in one of the two greatest communistic communities of Europe. One of those present, a leader of French communist sailors, said, "Jesus Christ has the only solution for the world's problems." Since the war, fifty-one new Catholic churches have been erected, or now are building, in the Paris Diocese, alone, and it is the statement of Protestant clergymen of Paris that Catholic churches are crowded.

Churches of the Reformation also are experiencing a revival of interest. Many believe that only inadequate finances, and a lack of unity, will keep them from making more progress in the next ten years than they have made in the last fifty. The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. are especially effective in France, and the Christian Endeavor movement reports new organizations in Paris and in Southern France.

It is notable that in Europe Roman Catholicism is making the greatest progress in countries where Church and State are

(Continued on page 31)



International

A Vatican City Pageant celebrates the Feast of Corpus Christi

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Church Crusade Against War

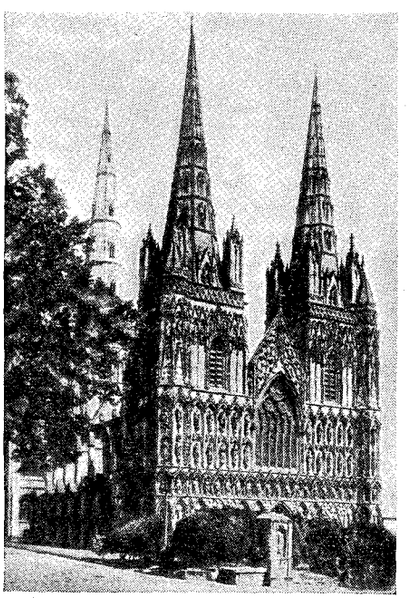
"A peace crusade against the war system," in which twenty-five Protestant denominations having a combined membership of 27,000,000 will participate, will be started next month by the Federal Council of Churches. "The time has come," said the Council's announcement of its plan, "when the churches of America should unitedly and with utmost moral and spiritual energy attack the war system and work for a world peace system."

Three commissions have been appointed by the Council to prepare the ground. They will study the "Christian basis of world peace, the problem of peace policies and a program for peace education." From their deliberations the commissions will evolve a new definition of "Christian patriotism." They will investigate the munitions industry, the relations of the United States to Latin America and the Far East, and the existing machinery for world peace.

Cathedrals "On the Dole"

Seven of Great Britain's famous cathedrals have been put "on the dole," according to the latest report of the Cathedral Commissioners for England. The cathedrals, which are visited annually by thousands of Americans and others, were verging on bankruptcy when the Church Assembly voted to appropriate $90,000 a year for ten years to save them.

The seven cathedrals hardest hit are Carlisle, Chichester, Lichfield, Peterborough, Ripon, Salisbury, and Wells, none of which is less than 600 years old. Their precarious financial condition is attributed mainly to the agricultural depression. Most cathedrals depend in the main on the lands they own for their income. The withholding of the tithes due them has also had a serious effect on their finances.



Lichfield Cathedral

Questions Before Episcopalian Convention

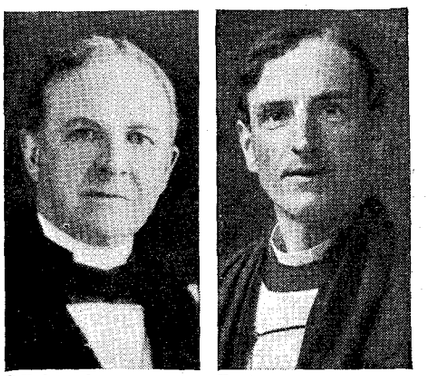
Whether There Should Be an Archbishop for the Church in America, and Dropping of "Protestant" in Title May Arise

Shall the Episcopal Church have an Archbishop? Shall the word "Protestant" be dropped from its official name? Shall deaconesses be unmarried women only? Shall the preceding convention's action in liberalizing the canon on divorce be amended or rescinded? Shall the status of the episcopate be changed so that a Bishop of a diocese may be eligible to election as Bishop of another diocese? Shall the Presiding Bishop be relieved of some of his arduous duties and receive more authority?

These are some of the questions which will come up before the fifty-first Triennial General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America. The convention also will be confronted with a tremendous financial problem—meeting a deficit of $500,000 incurred in 1933, and making up a shortage of $500,000 in the budget for 1934. The membership of the church is 1,323,629.

The convention will be held in Atlantic City, beginning on October 10, and lasting eighteen days. Elaborate preparations are being made to convert the famous resort's $15,000,000 Convention Hall into an ecclesiastical setting capable of seating the thousands expected to attend. The immense auditorium's stage will be enlarged to provide for an altar and sanctuary. The altar, twenty feet long, will stand beneath a baldachin within the sanctuary, which is to be sixty feet wide and forty feet deep. At the altar-rail enclosing it approximately 125 persons will be able to receive Holy Communion at one time. On the right and left, but outside the sanctuary, will be seated members of the House of Bishops, and other clergy participating in the services. Within the sanctuary will be the throne of the Presiding Bishop, the Most Rev. James De Wolf Perry, and stalls for the other officiants. Directly behind the altar a vested choir of 1,000 voices, composed of choirs from parishes in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Delaware, and Long Island, will be assembled for the opening service. In the clerical procession which will feature that service will be more than 1,600 participants, including 150 Bishops and 656 clerical and lay deputies, representing every State and territory in the nation, and China, Japan, the Philippines, Africa, India, Brazil, Mexico, the Panama Canal Zone, and the Islands of the Caribbean. Altogether 80,000 people are expected to be in attendance. Seven hundred members of the women's auxiliary will be present to give a united thankoffering.

Among the visitors will be the Right Rev. Frederic Llewllyn Deane, Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney, who is coming to the United States as a guest of honor in observances commemorating the 150th anniversary of the consecration of the Right Rev. Samuel Seabury as Bishop of Connecticut and first Bishop of the Anglican Church in the United States. Bishop Deane will attend an anniversary service in the Church of the Ascension, Atlantic City, on October 21. Later in the week he will be welcomed formally at a joint session of the General Convention by Bishop Perry, and will receive an illuminated scroll in behalf of the Most Rev. Walter John Forbes Robberds, Primus of the Episcopal Church of Scotland. The main celebration of the Seabury Anniversary will be held in New Haven on November 14, when an exhibition of Seaburiana will be held in the Yale University Library.



© Underwood Keystone

Presiding Bishop James De Wolf Perry (left), and Bishop Frederic Deane

Discussion of "Protestant"

The proposal that the word "Protestant" be dropped from the name of the Episcopal Church, tho not on the official agenda, is causing some discussion among clergy and laity. Those who favor the deletion maintain that the word has a different connotation from what it had 150 years ago, so far as this church is concerned, and point to the fact that it is not included in the name of any other branch of the Anglican communion. The suggestion has been made before, but without success.

The ban on deaconesses marrying, and continuing as deaconesses, was lifted at the last General Convention. A special commission appointed since to study the question has recommended that the original canon be restored, the recommendation being based on the fact that a majority of the deaconesses themselves hold that unmarried or widowed women can best perform the service to which they are dedicated.

Any proposal to amend or rescind the changes in the canon on marriage and divorce made by the last General Convention is sure to give rise to much discussion. The principal changes were a provision to appoint a court of review to hear those desirous of marrying again, and the naming of six or seven grounds on which a marriage could be annulled. The General Convention also will take up the problem of Christian unity.

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Britain Sends Over a Crumpet

Taking on a More Succinct Title, London's "The Old Folks at Home" Becomes "Lady Jane," a Gentle, Breakfast-Room Tidbit Involving Suburban Morals

H. M. HARWOOD is one of Great Britain's most facile cotton-spinners, a miller whose spindles flash out the yards and bolts of simple, white cloth which, eventually, finds itself draped about the sturdy, native frame of an Indian in Bombay, an Indian in Calcutta, or, even, an Indian in Wardour or Curzon Streets. When his cotton-mill begins to weary him, he retires into the silences of his study, and, there, badgered by nothing more mechanical than his typewriter, he spins a play. Both his cotton and his drama, customarily, are first-class.

In London, the Harwood goods are staple. His plays, like his sheets, are warranted to last long, to give good service and to be a sound purchase. Over here, they are a mite more brusk about such matters and, so, knowing next to nothing about his sheets, Americans, until now, have found that life goes on very well without his plays. Some years ago he submitted "The Pelican," and America snubbed it cruelly. And that in cold spite of the fact that it was a good play. Better, by far, indeed, than many which, at the same time, were being smothered in profits by a frantic, ticket-buying public which would not take no for an answer.

How Play Became "Lady Jane"

This time, Mr. Harwood, shepherding its entry himself, brings "Lady Jane" to Broadway, a "Lady Jane" which ran for months in London under the deceptive title, "The Old Folks at Home." And it would have been presented here under its original title but for one curious and momentarily pathetic incident: within an hour after the New York newspapers carried the news of its importation, no less than a hundred aged and eager old character players, men and women, besieged the offices of the producer clamoring that surely any play with such a title must have a rôle, or a hundred rôles, for them.

So "Lady Jane" it became, and "Lady Jane" it is, with direction by the author and high hopes by its sponsors, the Messrs. Arch Selwyn, Harold B. Franklin, and Arthur Hopkins. This time, Mr. Harwood elects to describe the tempests which rise to plague a gentle country-house when the whim-drunk daughter-in-law is incandesced by an appalling novelist. In the working out of that eloquently simple situation, Mr. Harwood enlists science, drug addiction, English gardens, a June nightingale, and many other not immediately germane matters including a 3,000-mile trip across the water to bring it here.

Lady Jane Kingdom is married to *Prof. Charles Kingdom*, a laboratory man who potters about at the enticing experiment of making female lizards behave like males, and vice versa. It is reasonable to suppose that this whole scientific subplot was reared for nothing more important than to give *Liza Kingdom*, London's yes-girl of 1934, an opportunity to show that her father would learn a great deal more by just meeting her friends.

When daughter-in-law *Sybil* rushes down from London to tell *Lady Jane* that she wants *Elliott*, the *Kingdom* son, to give her a divorce, *Lady Jane*, that thoughtful creature, makes it all much easier than that. She contrives a way for *Sybil* and *Douglas Allenby*, the novelist, to occupy adjoining rooms. Thus, given a June night, moonlight, a nightingale, a balcony connecting both rooms, and two ardent young persons, it is but the work of two acts for Mr. Harwood to accomplish the betrayal of *Elliott*, the husband.

Vandamm Studio

Lila Lee and Frances Starr in a tense "morning after" scene from "Lady Jane"

Since Mr. Harwood does trifle with science in his play, and, since, by report, he is a graduate physician, as well as a cotton-spinner, thus being one up on Somerset Maugham, who merely is a physician, since, again, he is all these things, some one ought to lead him aside, and whisper in his undoubtedly willing ear that one of the things drug addiction definitely throttles is any taste for *la chasse*, or drawing-room post-office. One of his most violent scenes, indeed, the only violent scene, is that one in which *Liza*, home late from a London party, is menaced by a cocaine-addled young man. Poor *Liza*, clutching her shoulder-strap like any tortured heroine of the fustian 'nineties, darts piteously this way and that in a locked room, the while she is pursued by a youth aflame, but not so aflame he can not stop and take time out for a bit of a sniff of the white powder. At that plush moment, *Liza* required nothing save a lace fan and a bustle and the youth nothing except sideburns, and a ruffled shirt-front, actually to date the source of that particular sample of drama.

Vandamm Studio

Paul McGrath

This lamentable youth detects *Allenby*, played by Paul McGrath, skulking from *Sybil's* room and the whole house-party immediately is aware that he—the cad—will have all of London told by noon. It is *Lady Jane* who contrives a pretty fable to restore reputation to *Sybil*. It also is *Lady Jane* who silences the cad, who sends *Allenby* packing, who quiets her remorseful daughter-in-law, and who even brings *Liza* to the realization that a good girl is a noble girl—and all by the somewhat questionable device of confessing that, for years, she had been an adulteress, herself.

All the Men Say, "So What?"

It is to be admitted that virtually all of the women in Manhattan's First Audience found the play vastly pleasing, and not a little touching. And nearly all of the men, after one act, wrapped it up, and put it away in the file marked "So What?"

Miss Frances Starr, playing the name rôle, had the misfortune to follow Miss Marie Tempest as *Lady Jane*. Miss Tempest created the part in London, and, from all accounts, was excellent. Miss Starr also was excellent, and every one would have said so except for the fact that Miss Tempest did it first. When an English actress creates a rôle, no matter who she is, the American actress who follows her, no matter who she is, suffers.

("Letters and Art" continued on page 22)

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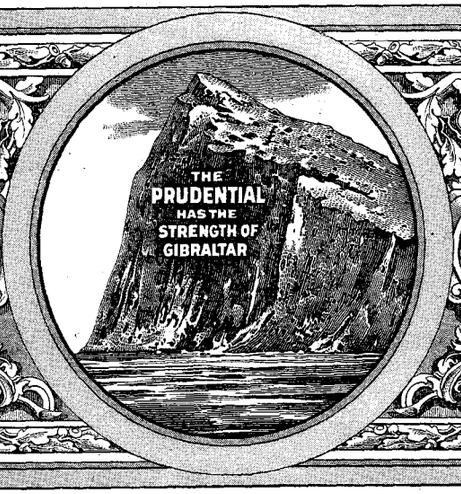

What are the chances of living?

How many of us can expect to reach the sixties? Here are the figures, from authentic tables:

OF 100 PERSONS PRESENT AGE	THIS MANY WILL LIVE TO 60	TO 65
20	71	60
25	72	62
30	74	63
35	76	64
40	78	66
45	80	68
50	84	71
55	90	77

Endowment policies written to mature at these ages are paid in full to those who live, or to the beneficiaries of those who die. Of those who survive to these ages, how much longer will they live?

On an average they will live as follows:

RETIRING AT AGE	WILL LIVE AFTER RETIRING MALES	FEMALES
60	184 months	213 months
65	149 "	175 "

Many individuals live long beyond these general averages. But those who, when their Endowment matures, select the income-for-life option are sure of a check every month, no matter how long they may live.

Thus an Endowment furnishes life insurance during earning years, and then supplies the safe and lasting advantages of an Annuity at an age when insured will know what kind of Annuity his circumstances call for.

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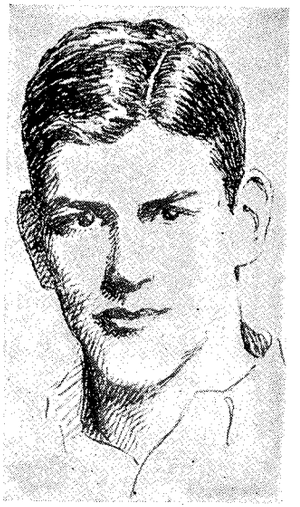
The Molding of These Times

A Young Poet, a Designer, and a Painter Are Doing a Great Deal to Inspire Much of To-Day's Appreciation of Beauty in Art and Beauty in Life

By Joseph Cummings Chase

(This is the third of a series of illustrated articles by Joseph Cummings Chase, who finds in the signs of these times ample evidence of an enriched appreciation for art in America.)



Paul Engle

William Andrew Mackay

OF the many, perhaps countless, civilizations that prospered once and fell never to rise again, the few of which we have knowledge are those which had poets and sculptors.

Entirely in keeping with the process of the ages, we are aware that there will come a day when the Gulf Stream will go back on us, or the bed of the ocean will rise up suddenly to become mountainous, or the mosquitoes will get the better of us, and then the map will be changed, and the United States of America deleted.

If we are reasonable, we can not fail to understand that in the civilizations to follow no one ever will hear of Henry Ford, or of contemporary cigarettes.

Once again the first statement will be United States unless we can raise up poets and sculptors. borne out: no one ever will know of the

Great Poet From Idaho

Perhaps all this was at the bottom of my thrill when I discovered, a few days ago, that a great poet has been born into the world. A young lad of Idaho, Paul Engle, with armor shining and eyes alight, rides forth. He is singing of "Power and peace for our hearts." With distinguished choice of words he inspires us and challenges the virtue of our faith. In his book just published, *American Song*, he sings his expression of Americanism with tone of compelling beauty. He tells the story of our country, our heritage, and, through it all, we see the ideals of integrity, and the vista of hopes. His power of description seems to be unfailing:

"Churning a wake of pale foam in the torn
And tideless estuaries of my mind
Where the shy fish of memory leap and shatter
The quiet water, their dark scales gleaming."

✦ ✦ ✦

Robert Schey, eminent textile designer, is working on his creations for next season. They utilize the new dyes which are so much more brilliant than heretofore. The result is like a flower-garden. A large proportion of his patterns are in colors so brilliant as to seem transparent. The public delights in bright color, and it is good for the spirit. The so-called modernistic is less and less in evidence. The effects are decidedly modern, however; they are "smart," incisive, and a plentiful use of silhouette-like simplicity.

Up to a few years ago, in this country, designs showed the machine idea. Patterns looked as tho the designer believed no free-hand effects could be produced by machinery. Nowadays, we are not so proud of the Machine Age in which we were supposed to be living, and there is evidence all about that a more gracious rendering of motifs is more appreciated. This is the greatest change in trend that has made itself felt in our time. We are delighted to have found that machines can reproduce the freer expressions as accurately as the strictly formal, and the designer may direct the machine rather than the machine direct the designer. So the best of our textile designers are laying out the scheme of their patterns with exactness, and are laying on their color masses with greater freedom than ever before. Angular effects that burst upon us a few years ago are being ignored by the public, but brilliance of color in patterns steadily is increasing in popularity.

Robert Schey

New York University had a new idea for a course in English literature. Many authors appear "in person" to be observed by the students. It amounts to a "line-up" (Police Department term), and certainly is not a bread-line, because, at least, some of the authors can afford to buy their loaves.

David Grayson wrote a warning against familiarity with those whom one has admired "sight unseen." He said, "The poet sings his song and goes his way. If we sought him out, how horribly disappointed we might be. We might find him shaving, or eating sausage. We might find him shaggy and unkempt, where we imagined him beautiful; weak, when we thought him strong; dull, where we thought him brilliant. Take, then, the vintage of his heart, and let him go."

✦ ✦ ✦

William Andrew Mackay is finishing the third and last of his three great wall decorations for the entrance of the New York State Roosevelt Memorial Building adjoining the Museum of Natural History buildings. The panels are approximately sixty feet by forty feet. They portray "The Panama Canal," "The Treaty of Portsmouth," and "Roosevelt's Explorations in Africa."

Mackay's Three Great Murals

Of course, we have long known that Bill Mackay's knowledge of color is unsurpassed, and we were prepared for the evidence of his integrity of design and draftsmanship, but we were not prepared for the thrill to beauty which overcame us when we saw the nearly completed murals. His command of relationships and arrangements holds the many elements from interfering with each other, and keeps the scheme clear and easily understood. As in the work of other great designers, the silhouette effect of the figures, and of the groups of figures, is accomplished by defined masses of color and tone. There is astonishing power and beauty, with none of the dingy grimness so noticeable in many of the recent wall paintings. Mackay selected the varying colorings of the orange family (lemon-yellow, yellow-orange, orange, orange-red, and vermilion) to dominate the entire scheme of his pattern-like arrangement. Maps and emblems, warriors and statesmen, priests and laborers, ships and jungle, all have taken their places without discord, without antagonism.

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THE NEW FALL Penn-Craft Hats

GIVE YOU THE GREATEST $5 HAT VALUE IN AMERICA

"It's perfect, Jim. You've never had such a becoming hat!"

Just feel the firm, smooth texture of one of the new Penn-Craft hats. Here is quality that you can feel and see. Penn-Craft hats are produced by master hatters with years of experience. The new fall styles are correct, with just the right touch of rakish swagger.

Penn-Craft felt, made from unusually fine quality fur mixtures, has the sturdy resilience to hold its beauty of finish and smart lines. Weather won't hurt your Penn-Craft. It's made to stay good-looking.

Stop in at your favorite men's shop where Stetson and Penn-Craft hats are sold. Ask the salesman to show you the new fall Penn-Craft hats. You'll find a style and color made for you. Try one on. Look in the mirror. There's the best proof in the world of Penn-Craft value.

PENN-CRAFT HAT COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA
A DIVISION OF JOHN B. STETSON COMPANY

The better stores everywhere featuring Stetson hats are now displaying the new Penn-Craft hats.

Stetson hats for fall are priced at $6 (unlined), $6.50, $8, $10, and up. Also The Stetson Bantam and The Stetson Playboy, air-light crushers, at $5.

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Early Autumn Ushers in Canning Time

Housewives Busy Themselves During the Transition From Summer by Preserving the Late Crops of Fruits and Vegetables, Yet Little Realize How Their Task Has Been Lightened

By Dorothy Kirk

SEPTEMBER is the month when North Americans pass from summer into autumn, when the leaves begin to turn, when the farmer worries about his last crop of corn, when the housewife is up to her neck canning, preserving, and pickling the late fruits and vegetables—which she must do before the first frost nips them.

The markets and roadside stands are overflowing with apples, peaches, pears, grapes, and plums to tempt thrifty and ambitious home makers. And tempt them it must, if one may judge from the sacks, boxes, baskets, and crates dangling from running-boards and trunk-racks, or cramming the back seats and rumbles of the thousands of cars along country highways.

Rows upon rows of clear bright jellies, translucent crimson or amber fruits half-hidden in their own syrups, and beautiful green beans, yellow corn, and red tomatoes—something every woman looks upon with pride and joy.

In 1795, the French Government offered a large reward to anybody who could find a way of supplying fresh health-giving provisions to be carried on long voyages. In 1809, Nicolas Appert, a poor Frenchman with little education and no scientific training, won the prize. He believed that food was spoiled by something invisible which got into it from the air—what now are known as germs or bacteria; that if these invisible things were killed by heat, and the food sealed so no more could get into it from the air, it would keep. His experiments proved his beliefs to be right, and the method he worked out was quite like that followed to-day by home canners with products which do not require pressure-cookers.

Invention of a Frenchman

Altho the process of canning was invented by a Frenchman, the first real business success in canning was made in England, and the first American canning-plants were established by Englishmen—one, in Boston, in 1821, and, another, in New York, at about the same time. From then on, the story of canning is one of constant improvements, chiefly by American inventors, tho not without many disappointments along the way.

When the Civil War brought the first real demand for canned food, the supply fell far short of meeting it. Five or six hours were required to sterilize, or process, many of the foods, and even a well-equipped cannery did not turn out more than 2,000 cans of food daily. The output of the canning industry to-day averages 4,500,000,000 cans annually.

There is essentially no difference in principle between home and commercial canning. The home canner uses the freshest and most sound products from her garden. She knows from experience that it does not pay to spend her money, or her time, canning old, or overripe, things: they "turn bad" on her! Perhaps she does not know *why* they spoil, but she has learned that the more perfect the product, and the quicker she cans it after picking, the surer she will be of good packs which will keep well all through the winter. An old saying that "the water should be boiling while the corn is being gathered" comes pretty near being true.

So, with her product at the height of perfection, she gathers it, and brings it to the kitchen to decide upon its fate. Will she can, preserve or jelly it—or how about some fragrant pickles "like mother used to make"? At this season there are a variety of apples, crab-apples, plums, pears, grapes, and quinces, and, in many localities, there are late peaches.

The autumn vegetables which are suitable for canning are tomatoes—of which there still are plenty of *ripe* ones in certain sections—and *green* ones for pickling everywhere. Corn is plentiful in many States and its garden-mate, the pumpkin, will be ready soon after the last corn-stalks have been cleared away. Late varieties of cabbage are in demand for sauerkraut.

Last, but not least, there are cucumbers—ripe ones, green ones, big ones, little ones—all of which go into pickle-jars and stone crocks to make the many varieties of home-made pickles. Take your choice of mustard pickles, "bread-and-butter" pickles, piccalilli, whole dill pickles or tiny sweet ones, or that favorite family recipe for green-tomato-and-cucumber relish grandmother made.

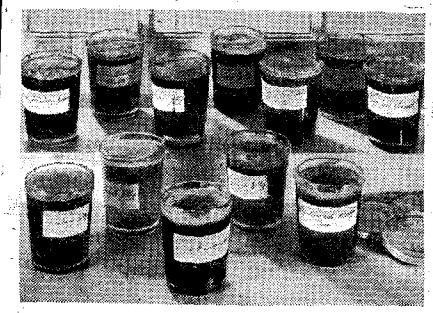
If you decide to *can* your apples and pears, do it by that easy water-bath method. Can tomatoes that way, too, but be sure to can all other vegetables in a pressure-cooker if you would be certain of success. The bacteria in vegetables are not always killed at 212 degrees, the boiling-point of water; they resist heat up to about 240 degrees, and this temperature only can be obtained by steam under pressure. If *all* bacteria are destroyed, and no more are allowed to enter the container, the food will keep indefinitely.

The United States leads all other countries in the commercial canning industry, and it also is a leader in promoting *home* canning.

Signs of Greater Interest

Among the many visible signs of this interest are its hundreds of 4 H clubs (girls' canning-clubs) under the guidance of a State or county leader from the Department of Agriculture; the extension groups organized by home demonstration agents who gather women of a community together, and instruct them in the most approved methods; the many county and State fairs of which canning exhibits are no small factor, and, now, the canning programs as a part of the Rural Rehabilitation Plan and relief work. In addition to all these visible signs, there constantly are being carried on, by the Bureau of Home Economics, experiments to perfect home canning methods.

Cans for Canning



"General Foods" photograph

1—Can only fresh, sound fruits and vegetables.

2—Can food the same day it is gathered, if possible.

3—After gathering, wash food thoroughly to remove soil.

4—Peel or otherwise prepare food as if to be cooked for serving.

5—Fruits and tomatoes may be precooked or not, as desired; non-acid vegetables should *always* be precooked.

6—The boiling-water-bath method, a home steamer, or the oven may be used successfully to "process"—or make sterile—fruits and tomatoes.

7—A pressure-cooker should be used to process successfully *all other* vegetables, meats, and fish.

8—Seal all containers immediately after processing. Cool them quickly.

9—Store in dark, cool place.

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More Room for Bond-Trading

While stock-market activity has declined to a state of dulness unexperienced for a decade, interest has kept up in the bond market, particularly in government bonds. This has been so marked that the New York Stock Exchange has been compelled to give over more floor space for bond-trading. Recent weeks have seen the first physical alterations in the Exchange since 1930. The actual reconstruction work has been going on over a period of weeks, week-ends being utilized so as to minimize interference with trading.

Space hitherto allotted to inactive stocks has been turned over to traders in government bonds, doubling the facilities for trading in those issues. At the same time greater facilities have been allotted to bond-traders in general.

The Exchange now has 1,574 bond issues listed, of which 344 are classified as foreign, 145 as active, thirty United States Government, and 1,055 in the so-called "book crowd." In rearranging the Exchange the authorities have given official recognition on the indicators to the nicknames by which various government issues have long been known. Among the nicknames are "Mellons" for Treasury 4¼s of 1947-52, "Coolidges" for the 4s of 1944-54, "Woodins" for the 3¼s of 1941; "Converts" for the 3¼s of 1943-45, "Hokeys" for Home Owners Loan Corporation issues, and "Feds" for Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds.

More Desk-Work

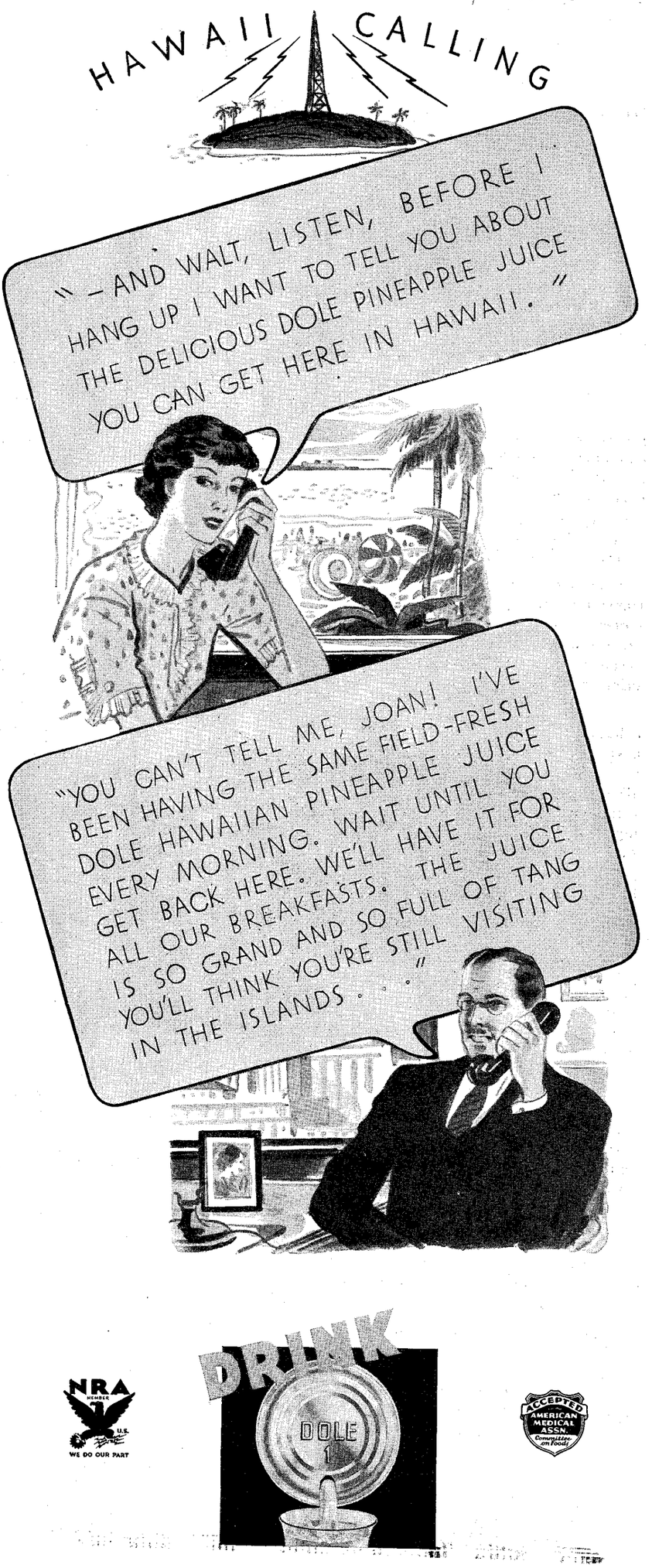
In spite of the laying off of white-collar workers here and there, current statistics seem to show that there is a great deal of desk-work and writing going on. Some of this may be due to the multiplication of government agencies and some to the flood of political propaganda that is going out in advance of the November election. Whatever the cause, it seems that, following a seasonal drop in July, manufacturers of typewriters reported a substantial improvement in sales during August.

An index that appealed to the Baltimore *Evening Sun* is the one showing that the percentage figure for the swivel-chair industry went up from 71.9 for June, 1933, to 93.5 for June, 1934. The newspaper came to the conclusion that, whatever may be true of other activities, "here is pretty good evidence that job holding is picking up and that the future is rosy."

Food-Value of Dandelion

The humble dandelion, hated by home-owners, but occupying an important place in the spring diet for generations, was not prized as an article of food simply by accident. Studies made at the Massachusetts State College, and reported to *Science* by Emmett Bennett, show dandelions have a high protein content, very little fiber, and contain in abundance such minerals as calcium and phosphorus.

Mr. Bennett found the dandelion to contain more phosphorus than any other common leafy vegetable.


HAWAII CALLING
"—AND WALT, LISTEN, BEFORE I HANG UP I WANT TO TELL YOU ABOUT THE DELICIOUS DOLE PINEAPPLE JUICE YOU CAN GET HERE IN HAWAII."
"YOU CAN'T TELL ME, JOAN! I'VE BEEN HAVING THE SAME FIELD-FRESH DOLE HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE JUICE EVERY MORNING. WAIT UNTIL YOU GET BACK HERE. WE'LL HAVE IT FOR ALL OUR BREAKFASTS. THE JUICE IS SO GRAND AND SO FULL OF TANG YOU'LL THINK YOU'RE STILL VISITING IN THE ISLANDS . . ."
NRA MEMBER U.S.
WE DO OUR PART
DRINK
DOLE
ACCEPTED AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSN. Committee on Foods

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Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

Forty-two Years in the White House. By Irwin H. (Ike) Hoover. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company; $3.50.

"Ike" Hoover went to the White House as an electrician on May 6, 1891, when President Harrison was unwillingly installing new-fangled lights in the Presidential residence; he stayed on to tend the dangerous current, moved upstairs as an usher, became Chief Usher in Theodore Roosevelt's day, and died in harness after Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt had taken charge. In the Herbert Hoover régime he began writing his memoirs; he never finished them, but he left a mass of notes, which are as fascinating inside gossip as has come out of the stately old building since John Adams first moved into it.

He knew ten Presidents intimately — tho his book tells little of the tenth, the present, President— as only a White House Major Domo could. It was his task to turn on and off the electric lights for the Harrison family, who were afraid of being shocked if they touched the buttons; to warn T. R. that he was letting his guests stay too long; to nudge President Taft when he began to fall asleep in important company; to arrange the details of Woodrow Wilson's second wedding. He was the first, besides Mrs. Wilson, to know of President Wilson's stroke, and he reveals the story of that ghastly illness in this book. The book is a gold-mine of intimate stories.

The White House had only a single bathtub in Harrison's day; and the new tubs which Mrs. Harrison installed were much too small for Mr. Taft. He got stuck in them, and had to be helped out; one of the most amusing pictures in the book is of the new, oversize tub especially installed for Mr. Taft, with four large plumbers sitting comfortably inside it. The Roosevelts revolutionized the old building, and "Ike" Hoover liked what they did to it; the Hoovers did it over, too, but he did not like that.

The Roosevelts, and, with exceptions, the Wilsons, were "Ike" Hoover's favorite Presidential families. Cleveland he admired and respected, but Cleveland was a distant man. The Roosevelts came in like a thunder-storm. The children immediately stormed the cellars and the attics; they all had stilts, and roamed the house on them; they roller-skated on the hardwood floors, and took their ponies to their bedrooms in the White House elevators. Taft was likable, but worried and irritable from the day of his election; Usher Hoover obviously felt that Mrs. Taft was too ambitious, and too active, in the President's affairs.

For President Wilson and the two Mrs. Wilsons, "Ike" Hoover had enormous respect. He tells, almost affectionately, the story of the sudden courtship of Mrs. Galt by the lonely President, and of the family's fears lest the people disapprove of his ardor; he reports the intimacy with Colonel House, which he insists can not be exaggerated— no other of his ten Presidents ever had so intimate a friend, or depended so much on anybody — and blames its end on State Department jealousies.

He goes into detail upon the course of Mr. Wilson's last illness. None but the President's widow knows the full truth, he says; he saw the President, bleeding from cuts where he had fallen, looking like a mask of death, within an hour of the stroke, and he believes that he never recovered his faculties. Mrs. Wilson tended him affectionately, acted for him, with power such as no other woman in American history ever has had; and the secret was largely kept from the people.

Upon President Harding this book is singularly silent. In view of Usher Hoover's frankness on his predecessors and successors one must suspect that the editor made discreet omissions.

For Presidents Coolidge and Hoover, "Ike" Hoover had no affection. They both were distant men, with little to say to the White House staff, but the Chief Usher knew what they did. "The Coolidge régime," he says, "was the most expensive to the Government of any up to its time."

Mr. Coolidge was the greatest sleeper among the Presidents. He slept an average of eleven hours a day. President Harding got the least sleep.

Worth Reading

The Cold Journey. By Grace Zaring Stone. (New York: William Morrow and Company; $2.50.) A novel about the Deerfield Massacre.

Now In November. By Josephine Johnson. (New York: Simon and Schuster; $2.) A beautiful and moving novel on life on an American farm in time of drought.

From This Hill Look Down. By Elliott Merrick. (Brattleboro, Vermont: The Stephen Daye Press; $2.) The story of a city man, who, after adventures in Labrador, and unemployment in New York, found happiness on a $5 a month Vermont abandoned farm.

Black Monastery. By Aladar Kuncz. (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company; $2.75.) A gentle Hungarian was caught by the war in France, and his adventures make a tale comparable with e.e. cummings's "The Enormous Room."

Sir Richard Steele. By Willard Connelly. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; $3.75.) A good and lively biography of the hard-drinking, hard-writing, hard-loving man who is to-day remembered only as Addison's colleague on *The Spectator*.

Benjamin Rush, physician and citizen, 1746-1813. By Nathan G. Goodman. (Philadelphia: The University of Pennsylvania Press; $4.) The only doctor who signed the Declaration of Independence.

The Last Pirate. By Louis Untermeyer. (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company; $2.50.) In which Mr. Untermeyer does for the Gilbert and Sullivan operas something of what Charles Lamb and his sister did in their "Tales from Shakespeare."

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned. Unpublished poetry unavailable

Perhaps a glance into the soul's secret places. From *Harpers Magazine.*

THE UNICORN IN MEMORY

BY WINIFRED WELLES

It's years since I have walked this way—
I had forgotten how the hill
Looms somber at the end of day,
And how one jerky whip-poor-will
Can jangle all the heart; how gray
The wood draws in at dusk, how still.

In moonlight on that wildflower bank,
Now I remember how you came,
Like flakes of shadow on your flank,
Your piercing eyes as soft as flame.
The black stream silvered where you drank.
I stood and called you by your name.

All glimmering then, from tree to tree,
Lustrous, you stepped, and quieter
Than leaves your hooves. I stared to see
My own small marble myth occur. . . . .
I touched you and you followed me—
How sad I am; how fair you were.

Love is forever throwing down the gauntlet to time and oblivion. It is a brave challenge, movingly reiterated in the following sonnets from *The Nation.*

SONNETS

BY MARK VAN DOREN

Should this end now it were the end of light,
That would no longer reach an earth receded;
And the grey death of odor; and a blight
On taste and touch, with every sound unheeded.
I could no longer count the falling days,
Nor weigh an ounce of sorrow out to pain;
It were the end of knowledge when the ways
Of feeling are as reason to the brain.
Should it end suddenly—but I am wrong.
Nothing so invisible can shatter.
Our love is not an object, like the long
Cold hand of time, that is the purest matter.
But that is something different, and slow,
And closes gradually, as the senses go.

Let it be always secret what we say;
And where we meet, be that our world alone.
Nor think us ever guilty, since our day
Is one on which no shadow-bands have shown.
Shame is a shadow that will never fall
On us who have cut down the trees of pride.
Let the world darken past the garden wall;
The space within is conscienceless and wide.
Nor think us ever weary, or in need
Of company to bring the night at last.
Love is a lonely and contented deed,
Done in a desert that is sweet and vast;
Where neither of us turns a happy head
To see the world behind us that is dead.

When I came back to your unlifted eyes,
And spoke to you, inquiring how we did,
And you looked up without the least surmise—
Then the old music, that so long was hid,
Sounded; and I knew it was to pour
Forever while we lived, with no abating.

The unskilled players were unskilled no more,
And every string had sweetened by its waiting.
There will be nothing now but one clear tone,
Of which we shall not tire; and when it pauses
We shall exist upon love's faith alone,
That knows all silence to its deepest causes;
And comprehends the ever devious ways
I still must follow as I sing your praise.

Stopover at Shanghai and enjoy *your* share of the gay life for which this fascinating "Paris of the East" is famous. Explore its colorful Native City. Perhaps you've tarried already in Hawaii, or in Japan . . .

President Liners let you stopover in any or all of the 14 countries in their Round the World itinerary . . . visit ashore or make sidetrips. Then continue on the next or a later of these liners that sail every week from New York to California, thence via Hawaii and the Sunshine Route, or via the fast Short Route from Seattle, to the Orient . . . and on, fortnightly from Manila, Round the World.

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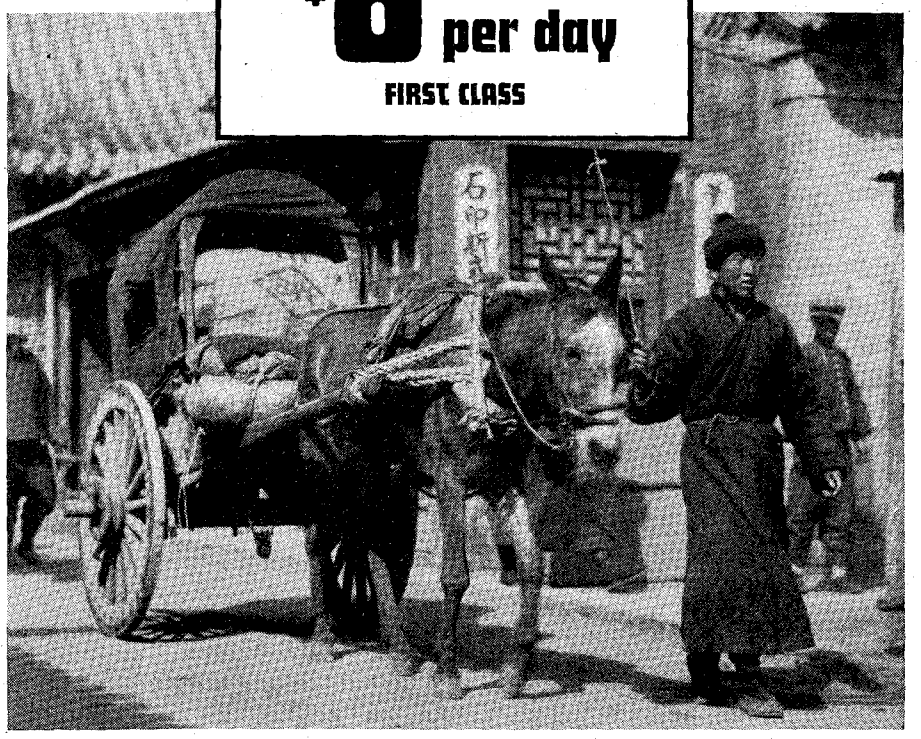

From two-wheeled carts to tri-motored planes, you see all modes of travel in China

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On the Current Screen

The screen makes by far its best use of a great singing voice in Miss Grace Moore's starring vehicle, called, for no particular reason, **One Night of Love (AAA).** Altho the story provided to go with Miss Moore's vocalizing is familiar material, belonging to a sort of polite "Svengali" plot school, even the narrative is entertaining. In pleasant, light-comedy fashion, it recounts the adventures of an American opera-student in Milan, who becomes the pupil of the greatest teacher in Italy, and is able to sing her best only when the maestro is present to encourage her. It probably is not necessary to tell the reader that, altho they have agreed to keep romance out of their lives, the two fall in love, have a quarrel, then, just as the young singer is about to fail sadly upon the occasion of her New York début, in rushes the maestro, and all is saved. One can see for himself that the plot is not exactly striking, but, nevertheless, the little fable is so engagingly and humorously performed that it makes for an entirely charming screen comedy.

Columbia Pictures

A scene from "One Night of Love"

Chiefly, tho, the film is concerned with giving Miss Moore chances to sing. Toward the close of the picture, elaborate episodes from "Carmen" and "Butterfly" are handsomely staged and admirably sung by the star, while the earlier parts of the work give her many other opportunities, altho less elaborate ones, for her beautiful voice. At all times she sings in a manner becoming so talented a performer, while the mechanical recording is the best which has been heard upon the screen. All in all, the occasion is quite a triumph both for the screen and for the star, and the picture can be recommended even to those rebellious filmgoers who refuse to regard the opera as the greatest of art forms.

Altho Miss Moore, of course, is more successful as a singer than as a comedienne, she manages her scenes excellently and registers as a screen, as well as a musical, personality. Opposite her, in the rôle of the teacher, Tullio Carminati plays with deft and attractive humor, indicating once more that he is one of the most skilful of the cinema's light comedians. The only other two important rôles are well played by Lyle Talbot, as a sympathetic, but unwanted, suitor, and by Miss Mona Barrie, as a jealous and vengeful prima donna.

* * * *

She Loves Me Not (AAA)—The riotous stage-play about the innocent Princeton boys who hid a fugitive night-club girl in their rooms has been turned into a pleasant screen musical comedy, starring Bing Crosby. The wild satire at the expense of virtually everything in the national life gives way to a sentimental mood and Miss Miriam Hopkins is less happy as the girl than is Miss Polly Walters, who plays the part in the stage version, but the result is pleasant entertainment — if one cares for Mr. Crosby.

* * * *

The Affairs of Cellini (AA)—A bedroom farce done in the clothes of the Renaissance, this romantic comedy, once known upon the stage as "The Firebrand," chiefly is notable for Frank Morgan's delightful impersonation of a nitwit *Duke of Florence.* Miss Fay Wray is excellent as an equally dumb model, but Fredric March as the amorous braggart, *Benvenuto Cellini,* and Miss Constance Bennett, as the romantic *Duchess,* are a bit too subdued for the gaiety of the occasion.

* * * *

Romance in the Rain—An innocuous little musical comedy about the romance between a press-agent and the winner of a Cinderella contest. The bright feature of the film is the presence of Victor Moore, as a "confessions" magazine publisher.

* * * *

Blind Date—How a working girl won a handsome young millionaire by keeping herself properly virtuous and spurning his first advances. Paul Kelly's performance as the young mechanic whom the heroine does not love supplies the acting.

* * * *

Their Big Moment—Zazu Pitts and Slim Summerville unhumorously mixed up with crooked mediums. ARGUS.

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Wimpole Street, in London's exclusive West End, was termed a "broad and important street of highly respectable private houses" in Tally's *London Street Views of 1839*. In those early and secure Victorian days, when Robert Browning went calling on Elizabeth Barrett, Wimpole Street was among the finest avenues of residential London. The somber and cold façade of No. 50 offered a contrasting setting to what was to become one of the world's most entrancing literary romances that culminated in the elopement of Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett. It was behind this gray-stone front that the romance was carried on, and it was behind this same front that the irate father, Edward Moulton Barrett, fulminated against the runaway lovers.

Since Rudolf Besier wrote "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" a few years ago, and since the brilliant Miss Katharine Cornell essayed the rôle of *Elizabeth Barrett* with such perfection, 50 Wimpole Street has become a widely known spot. Miss Cornell played the part for about a year at the Empire Theater in New York, and later took the play "on the road" in a sensational jaunt including a host of American cities.

House Reproduced Faithfully

Quiet little Wimpole Street, which is just around the corner from the celebrated abode of London's swank medical savants —Harley Street—has been undergoing a change in these recent years, and the doctors from Harley Street have been moving in. Number 50 has at last been taken by this tide, and is now the office of a doctor. Elizabeth Barrett's bed-sitting room, in which she received Robert Browning, and from where he carried the semi-invalid to the Marylebone Church, and to Italy, has become a waiting-room for patients. A gas-heater has replaced the marble fireplace, and Elizabeth's treasured books have vanished. Slightly aged magazines and illustrated journals are on the tables. The front drawing-room also has seen change. In this room, where the jaunty Robert encountered the austere father of the poetess, X-ray outfits, operating-tables, and the customary embellishments of *materia medica* greet visitors. The doctor's office occupies the room which icy Edward Moulton Barrett reserved for his study.

When Miss Cornell first produced "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," great care was taken to reproduce faithfully this interesting house in which the Besier play is set. The piece is to be done for the cinema by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer with Norma Shearer, Fredric March, and Charles Laughton in the cast. Great attention is being given to detail in this production by the directors, and 50 Wimpole Street will be pictured as it was in those glorious days when some of England's most colorful characters of literature passed over its threshold. Photographs have been assembled of the old house, and descriptions of the rooms have been culled from the writings of both Elizabeth Barrett and her successful suitor.

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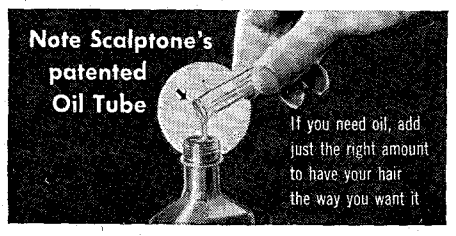

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The March of Recovery

Despite the usual midsummer lull in business and industrial activity, the drought condition in the West, and other elements which ordinarily tend to hamper commercial affairs, retail stores over the country are making more sales than usual at this time, and anticipate increases from 5 per cent. upward for the months of September, October, and November, a survey by the National Retail Dry Goods Association revealed.

Class 1 railroads of the United States for the first seven months of this year had a total net railway-operating income of $261,024,805, compared with $219,481,527 in the corresponding period last year, according to the Bureau of Railway Economics.

A round-up of earnings by fifty-six major industrial corporations for the first half of 1934 showed an increase of 51.1 per cent. over last year, in dollar sales. The fifty-six corporations reported a 174.6 per cent. increase in profits, according to the Philadelphia *Record*.

Contributors to This Issue

Dr. Arthur E. Bassett, a pioneer in the movement to abolish "Home Work" for children, gives his reasons for opposing it in the article "Conservation of the School Children." He is President of the Swarthmore (Pa.) Board of Education, has served several terms as a member of the Borough Council, of which he was President in his last term, and has had a six-year term on the school board. Doctor Bassett is forty-five years old, descended from a distinguished Quaker family, and is a native of Swarthmore.

Joseph Cummings Chase writes of three contemporary personalities who are contributing to the enrichment of American literature, design, and painting. "The Molding of These Times" is another article in the series by this distinguished painter.

Dorothy Kirk contributes the timely article "Early Autumn Ushers in Canning Time," a brief discussion of the history of canning, and nine rules for those housewives who can their own food. She has been a teacher of home economics, did food-conservation work during the war, and is now frequently consulted by large food and home-equipment industries on a variety of women's problems in the home.

Dr. Daniel A. Poling, in "The Cross Over Europe," reports his findings on Europe's religious problems after his tour through most of the Continent. He is President of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, Editor-in-Chief of *The Christian Herald*, and leader of the National Youth Radio Conference.

William P. Sears, Jr., writing on "Number 50 Wimpole Street Now a Physician's Office," holds a Ph.D. from New York University, and is a lecturer in education at that institution.

Stanley Woodward, author of "The Game Is Geared for Touch-Downs," makes a few observations on the coming football season. A former Amherst player (1916), he is now on the sports staff of the New York *Herald Tribune*.

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The September Guide, off the press the middle of this month, includes a summary of interesting advertisements currently published in The Digest. It is issued as a special free service to Digest readers. It helps them buy with economy, and protects them against inferior substitutes by describing worthwhile nationally-known products. It gives addresses of manufacturers who offer samples and interesting booklets.

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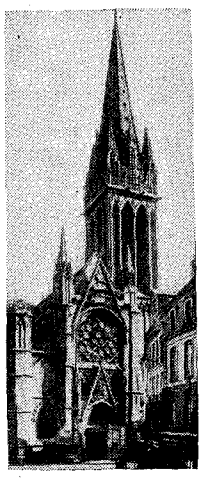
The Cross Over Europe

(Continued from page 18)

separated, and where she has the free competition of other faiths.

The most intense bitterness against religion, a veritable dynamic hatred, is found in Austria, where the Church is held responsible by Socialists and Communists for supporting the Dollfuss Government in its war of extermination against the radical community. One of these said to me, "In Europe the blood on your altars is the blood of my brothers, and of their women and children." Nearly 20,000 new members have united with the Protestant Churches of Austria within the year.



L'Eglise Saint-Pierre, Caen, France

Spain under the present Government seems determined to have the world know that her revolution is not as that of Russia; that while Church and State are separated, religion is recognized, and its fullest expression, in whatever form, not only is allowed, but encouraged. I found the President of Spain a devout Roman Catholic. The Spanish Christian Youth movement is a growing and vital factor in the life of the Republic. The World's Sunday School Association, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., and Christian Endeavor are gathering new members, and making new advances. My conferences in Barcelona were among the most encouraging of the entire summer.

Portugal is closely allied to Spain in religious interests, and shows an even more marked development of religious activities.

Italy is a ground of mixed and troubled religious emotions and view-points. Under the present Government, the political position of the Roman Catholic Church has been strengthened definitely. However, I did not find in Italy the fervor and growth discovered in France and England. Protestant development is halted by political circumstances, as well as by her own divisions. The ancient Waldensian Church, the oldest of all Protestant communions, is indigenous, and in both her valleys of Piedmont and in many Italian cities, a vitalizing religious force.

Switzerland is the religious, as well as the political, capital of international Europe. Geneva houses the headquarters of the Christian Youth movement, as well as of almost every other interdenominational society. Here one notes the influence of the League of Nations, and of conferences and commissions associated with the League. There is a natural tendency to emphasize common tasks.

A statement concerning the religious conditions in Holland, Belgium, and the smaller Balkan States would reflect the findings already referred to in other countries. There is the same manifest hunger for spiritual guidance, the same resentment against mere formalism, or programs which are coercive. Belgium, with a Catholic State Church, and Holland, with a Protestant State Church, report their ecclesiastical edifices crowded.

Czechoslovakia has a unique religious organization in the Czechoslovakia Church, referred to as "the National Church," which stands on middle ground between Roman Catholicism and Protestantism. There are, however, other Churches recognized by the State, and these are experiencing a definite revival of life and interest.

To many disinterested observers, the religious situation in Hungary is the most difficult and tragic in Europe. With more than two-thirds of the ancient country torn away by the Trianon Treaty, millions of adherents of the Roman Catholic Church and of the Reformed and Lutheran Churches, were left beyond new frontiers, and in lands with alien faiths. The problems involved, the issues raised, have been intensified since the war. Within the present Hungary, the religious situation is unsettled because of uncertainty associated with a possible Hapsburg restoration. But here again the churches of all faiths are crowded. The youth movement, through the Boy Scouts, the student societies, and Christian Endeavor, is expanding with the several groups moving closely together. There now are Reformed Churches in Hungary, two with more than 5,000 members, and one with more than 17,000. The World's Christian Endeavor Convention, which meets in Budapest in August, 1935, will bring delegations from more than sixty countries. In connection with this convention, youth tours are being arranged to virtually every capital in Europe.

Modern Oxford Movement

A new factor in the European religious situation is the modern Oxford Movement, which is being felt in all countries, tho with culminative force in the United Kingdom and France. In England this movement has assumed proportions little short of tidal.

In Paris, in June, and in one of the popular hotels, a mission was held which was attended by approximately 1,000 people, of whom more than 500 were Roman Catholics. The so-called "house parties" in France are conspicuous because of the presence and leadership of both Catholics and Protestants. The French Hierarchy thus far has not frowned upon this apparent departure from orthodox Roman Catholic practise, nor is there apparent reason why it should, since the Oxford groups are not, in the ecclesiastical sense, proselytizing agencies.

It is difficult to place a final limit on the influence of this movement upon public, as well as private, life, if, for the next five years, it gathers momentum as it has during the last five. There are evidences that it has eliminated some early signs of weakness, and is becoming more definitely social.

My summer in Europe leads me to these conclusions:

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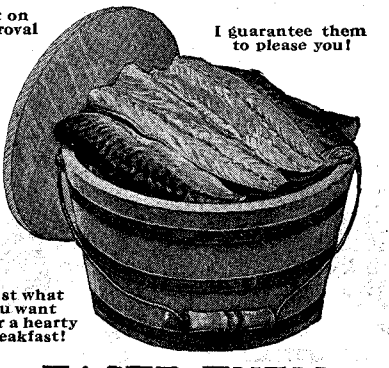

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which everywhere is drawing men and women. It is the religion of the miracle—the miracle of the new birth—new men and new women. And it is the distinctly evangelistic churches and movements which are prospering in their own right, unaided by political authority, or despite political persecution. Where there is clear evidence of failure it is invariably the liberal churches which are moribund and discouraged. Haunted by political fears, and hounded by economic uncertainties, people are turning to hear the Voice which cries, "Thus Saith the Lord."

Unbelief and negative agnosticism in the pulpit have small place in European churches to-day. Where religion, *per se*, sometimes is attacked, it generally is the form of religion and existing organizations which are criticized and repudiated. There is a spirit of search abroad everywhere. Life definitely is responsive to religious appeal and teaching. Certainly the church now has an opportunity to present a comprehensive Christian message and to lead men into a larger life—an opportunity grown great within the decade. This resurgence of personal, mystical religion moves forward with a growing consciousness of Christianity's social implications and obligations. Christianizing the social order, humanizing it even to the point of reorganizing it completely, is the goal which emerges more and more clearly. I found religion on the march in Europe, and Christian youth everywhere eager for the quest.

(2). Whatever the future of any other faith, the future of Protestantism either is hopelessly—or hopefully—identified with Protestant unity. Perhaps, in this fact, and in its corollaries, lie some justification for Doctor Newton's pessimistic statement already quoted. A lieutenant-colonel speaking to a major chaplain during the last summer said: "I am bound to be religious, and personal choice would make me of your faith, but I can not be a dozen different sects, and there isn't time to choose."

A Comment on America

If one may be permitted a single comment on America, the situation here is almost a duplication of conditions in Europe. Here, too, it is a vital, evangelizing faith, calling to personal regeneration, first, and to social regeneration, always—an evangelism including all of life. Here, too, young men and young women, in numbers never before known, are responding to the invitations of religion, but demanding a statement of purpose and program, and growing restless under what they consider a divided leadership.

There are many who believe that the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has come to the kingdom for such a time as this. The emphasis of the Council upon unity of action, rather than uniformity of organization, its lifting up and organizing of the common tasks, and its growing freedom to speak for all when all should have one voice; its constant impact upon the denominational mind with Kingdom causes that division can render only a disservice, and its growing leadership in the field of evangelism, mark it as more and more the providential organization of American Protestantism.

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The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

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To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

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paragraph.—"F. J. N.," Detroit, Mich.—The word *paragraph* is defined: "A short passage in a written or printed discourse . . . usually containing a logical division . . . of the narrative." The word is derived from the two Greek words *para*, beside, and *grapho*, to write, and had its origin from the fact that in ancient manuscripts a mark, that we now call the sign of the paragraph, was written on the margin. From its origin, as well as from its definition, it is evident that the word *paragraph* does not relate to oral discourse.

protogram.—"W. B.," Lansing, Mich.—The word you seek is *protogram*. This is defined: "A term formed by combining the initial letters of other words." *SOCONY* is a *protogram*, and so is *NABISCO*, the former made from the initial letters of each of the words, *S*tandard *O*il *C*ompany of *N*ew *Y*ork, and the latter from the first two or three letters of the words *Na*tional *Bis*cuit *Co*mpany.

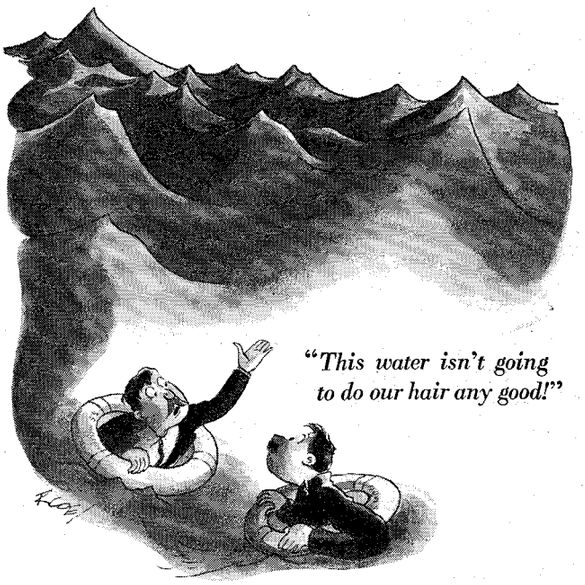
real estate.—"H. I. H.," Miami, Fla.—The word *real*, in the sense "actual," is derived from the Late Latin *realis*, meaning "of the thing," and derived in turn from ancient Latin *res*. In the sense of immovable property, the English use of the word dates back about five hundred years. The word *estate* is at least two hundred years older; but the two words do not appear to have been combined until the 17th century. It was more customary to speak of "real property" than of "real estate."

A man's "estate" included personal property and real property; that is, movable property and fixed property. The substitution of *estate* for *property*, in the expression "real property," occurred approximately two hundred years ago.

rabies.—"M. D. J.," Olive Hill, Ky.—This word is correctly pronounced in three syllables—*re'bi-iz*—*e* as in *prey*, first *i* as in *habit*, second *i* as in *police*.

"the three R's."—"W. J. K.," Kewaunee, Wis.—The origin of this expression is accredited to Sir William Curtis, then Lord Mayor of London, in 1795. At a dinner given by the Board of Education, Sir William jestingly proposed the toast to "the three R's—reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic."

"Yes, Ma'am."—"T. L. T.," New Orleans, La.—In this irreverent age politeness has been thrown overboard. The genteel "Yes, Ma'am," in answering a lady of equal standing, has generally disappeared. Regrettably one hears "Yeh" as the answer more frequently than "Yes," and "Yes" many times more frequently than "Yes, Ma'am." But in carefully reared families, the response, "Yes, Ma'am" or "Yes, Sir," is still observed.



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Giant British Liner to Be Launched

73,000-Ton Ship, One of Two Largest Ever Built, Will Probably Be Named "Victoria"—To Cost £4,500,000

On September 26 Queen Mary of England will break a bottle of champagne over the bow of "No. 534" of the Cunard-White Star Line, one of the two largest ships ever built —and British prestige will have been restored on the North Atlantic.

The liner is still unnamed—it has been unofficially reported that she will be called "Victoria." The keel was laid at the John Brown shipyard at Clydebank, Scotland, in February, 1931. Work was suspended in December, 1931, but a government loan of £9,500,000 made it possible to resume construction in March this year. The 73,000-ton ship is, with the *Normandie*, the new French liner, the largest vessel ever built.

The merger of the Cunard Line with the White Star prompted the Government to grant the necessary loan which also paves the way for the construction of a sister ship. British ships have suffered a somewhat dimmed glory since the *Rex*, *Europa*, *Bremen*, *Ile de France*, and *Conte di Savoia* began hanging up records for North Atlantic crossings.

British supremacy on the North Atlantic liner route was not seriously challenged from the time of the American Civil War until shortly before the World War. But for the last twenty-five years, Germany, the United States, France, and, more recently, Italy, have given British ships serious competition in the size and speed of their vessels sailing between New York and Europe. But with the launching of the new Cunarder, Great Britain bids fair, once more, to challenge her rivals.

The importance of the occasion is attested by the fact that the King and Queen will be present at the ceremony and that the Queen will name the vessel.

In a recent newspaper interview Capt. Peter R. Vaughan, Master of the Cunard-White Star motorship *Britannic*, announced that the name "Victoria" had been selected for the new liner, but this has not as yet been officially confirmed. Captain Vaughan pointed out that this will be the first time that the Royal Family of the British Empire has been present at a launching of a merchant liner.

The length of the vessel is 1,018 feet and one of the promenade decks is 750 feet long. The cost of the ship will be approximately £4,500,000. It was found necessary to spend £80,000 dredging the river to make way for the launching. Opposite the John Brown shipyard the River Cart flows into the Clyde and the mouth of this river can accommodate the huge stern after the launching.

Once afloat the ship will be moving stern first at a fast speed and massive drag-chains will be used to check her momentum. The new ship has a launching-weight of 34,000 tons, nearly 10,000 tons greater than that of the *Aquitania*.

The ship will have four 35-ton propellers made of especially molded manganese bronze, and a 140-ton rudder, containing a steel staircase so that any part of the rudder may be inspected at any time.

Constitution 147 Years Old

The Constitution of the United States celebrated its 147th birthday on Monday. The revered parchment reposes in the Library of Congress in Washington.

The document found itself the center of an unusually lively debate on its 1934 birthday. Conservative statesmen who oppose the New Deal, made speeches setting forth their fears for the parchment, and all it contains. Pro-Roosevelt leaders were equally eloquent in their oratorical efforts to convince the electorate that the Constitution never was held in higher regard by an Administration than it is to-day.

Particularly outspoken in their views on the Constitutional aspects of the New Deal were the group of conservatives who form the Liberty League. This organization continues to be the spear-head of the attack on the Roosevelt policies, particularly those which veer to the left.

Lutheran Union Proposed

A questionnaire has been sent to 11,286 Lutheran clergymen asking them if they favor a union of all synods, "making a thoroughly united Lutheran Church in America." The questionnaire was sent out by Joseph M. Lotsch, a lay official of numerous institutions connected with the United Lutheran Church in America.

It is expected that replies to the questionnaire will have a marked influence on the second biennial convention of the American Lutheran Church, to be held in Waverly, Iowa, October 10-18, and on the ninth biennial convention of the United Lutheran Church in America, to be held in Savannah, Georgia, October 17-24.

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Topics in Brief

"Prices of Hogs Soar." And so are the consumers.—*Springfield Union.*

Chinese music sounds to us like a major offense written in a minor key.—*Thomaston (Ga.) Times.*

Roosevelt's advice to the Western farmers is not to settle where the dust won't.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

If the President wants more dams, he might hang around and listen when the tax-bills come in.—*American Lumberman.*

One of the prohibition heads in a Western State is named Martini. Of course he's a dry Martini.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

That Scotch minister who sees danger in modern broad-mindedness no doubt realizes how thin it makes some of them.—*Indianapolis Star.*

The Klan is out to get Huey's scalp because of his "un-American tactics"—thus proving once more the advantages of competition.—*Louisville Times.*

Considering the gold that can be extracted from sea water, one's mind becomes preoccupied with the steamship mail-contracts.—*New Orleans States.*

"I know where all my money goes," said Dolores Del Rio, "except what I pay for taxes." And as to that part of anybody's money, quien sabe?—*Tampa Tribune.*

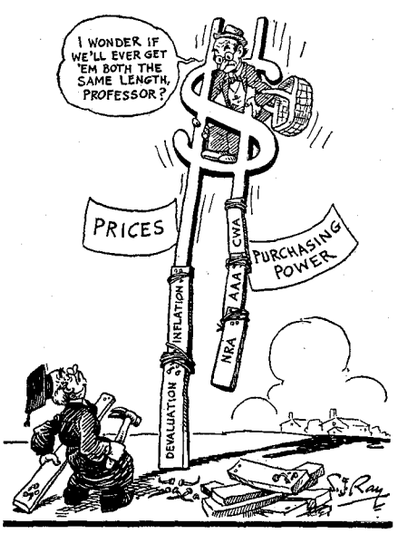
In spite of what the papers say, we still think that Public Enemy Number 1 is the guy who signals for a right-hand turn and turns to the left.—*North Shore Almanack (Great Neck, N. Y.).*

Newton D. Baker says that democracy is the most perfect system of government devised by man—and the most difficult. But is not that because so many Democrats try to run it?—*Boston Transcript.*

Maybe the TVA Overlooked a Bet!
—Talburt in the Washington *Daily News*

Boy Swallows Thirty Cents; Coughs Up Dime.—Head-line. That's better than some of the banks did.—*Atlanta Journal.*

Doctors say Americans are living too fast and the traffic statistics indicate that they are dying the same way.—*Miami News.*



Adjusting the Stilts
—Ray in the Kansas City *Star*

This is National Park Year, except in front of fire-plugs, shipping-entrances, and the customary restricted areas.—*Detroit News.*

A sports-writer says there are 300 kinds of games played with balls. There're more than that many kinds played with golf-balls alone.—*Washington Post.*

"The NRA," declares Republican Chairman Fletcher, "is strangling the AAA." And wouldn't the G. O. P. like a chance at them both!—*Nashville Tennessean.*

"Over a period of years," says a report by the AAA, "hog production in the United States increased at about the same rate as the country's population." Oink.—*Portland Oregonian.*

Bandits hold up a bank truck in Brooklyn and escape with nearly a half-million dollars. In Wall Street they once used more genteel but equally effective measures.—*Winston-Salem Journal.*

Secretary Roper assures the nation that the Roosevelt Administration does not intend to kill the profit system. If the profit system will only come back, all will be forgiven.—*The New Yorker.*

They now are making so much of everything else out of cotton, we are a bit stumped about the complaints of the cotton farmers they have not been making money out of it.—*New Orleans States.*

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The Game Is Geared for Touch-Downs

Firing Opens All Along the Football Front With Every Strategist Stressing the Offense in a Season That Promises New Systems, Plenty of Passing, and More Scoring

By Stanley Woodward

THE experts seem to believe that this is going to be the "Year of the Great Offense" in intercollegiate football. A superficial glance might prompt the conclusion that it is going to be the year of the forward-pass, for the august fathers have done much, since the cessation of hostilities last fall, to remove the difficulties involved in passing. Students of the game, however, point out that legislation designed to help passing is certain to benefit rushing, hence the offense, as a whole. The defense, threatened with inundation by passes, is forced to weaken itself against the more prosaic method of advancing the ball.

Wherever I have been during the early-fall training period, I have noticed a feverish tendency toward radical methods of offense. It is as tho all the coaches in the country suddenly had concluded that obstacles in the way of their advanced methods of attack had been removed. Everywhere there are new departures, huddles calculated to mask intent, line-shifts, running-shifts, and open-field lateral passing.

Advances in this last department may have been influenced, at least in the East, by the visit of the Cambridge Rugby Team last spring, and the revelation by the talented Englishmen of what may be done in the way of extemporaneous passing.

Rules Raise New Problems

Every time the rules committee changes the code, coaches scurry to determine the portent, and to adjust their working philosophies as best they can. Now they are scanning three major changes, which are as follows:

(1) Forward-passes grounded in the end-zone are to be ruled incomplete on first, second, and third down. (Formerly a touch-back was awarded the defending team, giving it possession of the ball on its own twenty-yard line.)

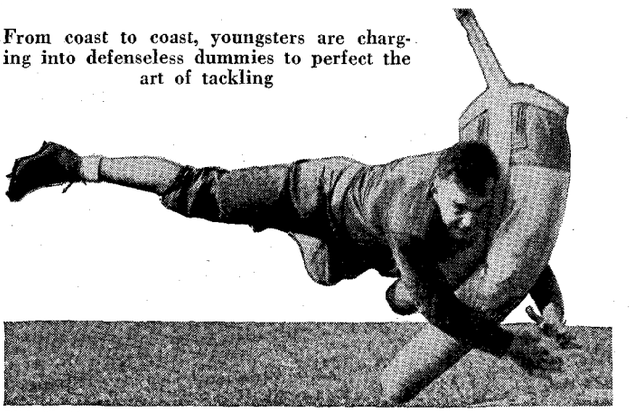
(2) The five-yard penalty, assessed for all incomplete forward-passes except the first in any one series of downs, has been removed.

(3) The short-axis diameter of the ball has been reduced three-quarters of an inch.

This last departure appears insignificant, but it may be the most important of all. The first requisite of a passer is a throwing-hand big enough to grip the ball. By reducing the diameter even slightly, fair passers may be turned into good passers, and good passers into Daniel Boones.

The removal of the five-yard penalty increases the likelihood of a pass on first or second down. The end-zone ruling increases, by at least 50 per cent., the pressure on the defense when it is entrenched in a desperate battle on its own goal-line.

From coast to coast, youngsters are charging into defenseless dummies to perfect the art of tackling



Wide World

There always is one way of stopping a good offense—good tackling. Slade Cutter, of the Navy squad, demonstrates the old "flying tackle," another defensive weapon "grounded" by the rules

In the past, the defense, standing with the goal at its back, could be reasonably certain that the attacking team would not throw a pass until fourth down. The hazard was too great, for, if the ball were grounded in-goal, it was brought out to the twenty-yard line and turned over to the team which had been on the defense.

Under the old rule it was common practise to play eight- and nine-man primary defenses at the goal-line, making it very difficult for the attack to move overland. Now, however, it will be necessary to make sure that eligible pass-receivers are covered, thus taking two or three of the defensive backs away from the business of supporting the line.

It always has been comparatively easy to advance the ball in the middle of the field, but statistics show that the attacking team has stalled more than half the time after gaining first down inside the opponents' fifteen-yard line. Now we may expect to see sustained marches consummated more frequently, consequently more touch-downs, consequently more high scores, and, consequently, more dramatics, and more excitement than ever.

The coaches seem to consider such a sequence of conclusions logical, judging by the universal devotion to offense. The popular maxim seems to be: "We probably can't keep our opponents from scoring, so let's get ready to score more often than they can."

Among the teams operating under new coaches this year are Yale, with Raymond (Ducky) Pond; Navy, with Lieut. Tom Hamilton; New York University, with Dr. Marvin A. Stevens, formerly of Yale; Ohio State, with Francis A. Schmidt; Notre Dame, with Elmer Layden, fullback of the celebrated "Four-Horsemen" team; and Dartmouth, with Earl (Red) Blaik, former West Point assistant.

Of these, Pond, perhaps, is under the greatest pressure. Appointed after a disagreement between the college authorities and the graduates, which was aired thoroughly in the newspapers, he steps in to face the hardest schedule ever devised for Yale. The Elis will open on October 6 against Columbia, Rose Bowl Champion, and will play, on succeeding Saturdays, Pennsylvania, Brown, Army, Dartmouth, Georgia, Princeton, and Harvard.

Reduction of football receipts in recent years has prompted certain of the athletic directors to supplant early-season "set-ups" with real contests, presumably with the idea of stimulating business. As a result, the hysteria which generally becomes epidemic in November has been moved forward.

There will be imbroglios of the very first water in all sections of the country on the first Saturday in October. There follows a partial list of the football on that date: Yale vs. Columbia, Nebraska vs. Minnesota, Auburn vs. Tulane, Vanderbilt vs. Georgia Tech, St. Mary's vs. California, Stanford vs. Oregon State, and Southern California vs. Washington State.

Tours for Touch-Downs

Incidentally, Southern California will travel across the Continent to play Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh the following Saturday. Thereafter the Trojans of Los Angeles have nothing much to do except to play Oregon State, Stanford, California, Oregon, and Notre Dame. Pittsburgh will play, in addition to Southern California, the following: West Virginia, Minnesota, Notre Dame, Nebraska, Navy, and Carnegie Tech.

It is safe, perhaps, to say that there will be no radical overturns in form during the approaching season, but it would take a seer's insight to nominate the specific sectional leaders. In the East, Princeton, Columbia, and Pittsburgh look promising. Minnesota looms as a challenger to Michigan in the Western Conference. In the South, and Far West, grand scrambles appear to be imminent. Everywhere, unless all the soothsayers are wrong, there will be a bumper crop of touch-downs this year.

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A New Literary Digest Book

THROUGH FAILURE TO SUCCESS

By James Alexander

Author of "Thought Control in Everyday Life" and "Mastering Your Own Mind"

Without making exaggerated claims or professing an ability to perform miracles for his readers, the author sets forth, in simple and logical fashion, the methods which experience has shown will lead to increased accomplishment. There is no attempt at theorizing.

Mr. Alexander illustrates his arguments by case histories from the lives of famous men whose outstanding success in life may be traced to the application of the principles which Mr. Alexander describes. There is no need for anyone to suffer from the fear of failure, in Mr. Alexander's opinion, if the dictates of common sense are followed.

Price, $1.50; $1.64, by mail.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers

354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Week-End Winners

The Weather—Again the weather won in a walk over the week-end. The East-West polo, the Ross-McLarnin fight, and a baseball game suffered postponement again. Even the *America's* Cup yacht race, with President Roosevelt among the sailor-spectators, suffered from the weather—there wasn't enough wind to blow *Endeavour* and *Rainbow* around the course last Saturday inside the required five-and-one-half-hours' time limit. But Belmont Park braved the rain on the final day of its fall meeting as it had on the first. In the most prized of all juvenile races for the richest purse in America, Joseph E. Widener's Chance Sun came home ahead of eleven colts to capture the Belmont Futurity and $77,930.

* * * *

Golf—As champions fell all last week in the scramble for the amateur crown in American golf, there grew a rising tide of opposition to the new all-match-play plan that dealt so harshly with the great names of the game. The open gamble tossed two newcomers into the finals. W. Lawson Little, Jr., was British Amateur Champion, but he was none the less a newcomer in American golf. David (Spec) Goldman, the other finalist, was well known around his home course in Dallas, Texas, and he had done quite well in the Western Championships this year. But after Little beat Goldman, the Dallas plasterer, as he had beat James Wallace, the Troon carpenter, no one could deny that the all-match-play plan had crowned a real champion. Most important, the new plan had uncovered new timber for champions. Lawson Little has equaled the exploits of two other great ones—H. H. Hilton of England and Robert Jones of Atlanta—in winning the British and the American Amateur Championship in the same year.

* * * *

Baseball—Early predictions of a "five-cent world series" in baseball between the New York Giants and the New York Yankees have been attacked on both flanks. In the National League, the St. Louis Cardinals have been stalking the Giants all season; they sprang last Sunday. In a double-header before 62,573 paying customers in the Polo Grounds, the now famous Brothers Dean beat the New York Giants two straight to take a position just three and one-half games behind them for the leadership in the National League. "Dizzy" Dean was credited with a 5-3 victory in the first game. Paul Dean won the second, and in so doing he beat the Giants' Carl Hubbell.

Sports Calendar

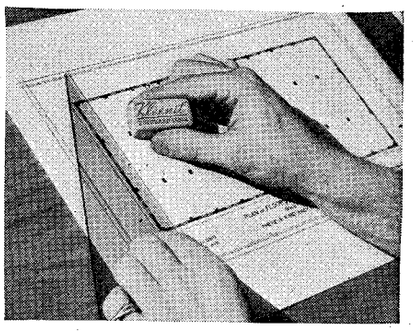
Hunt Race Meetings

Sept. 29—Meadow Brook Steeplechase Association, Westbury, Long Island.

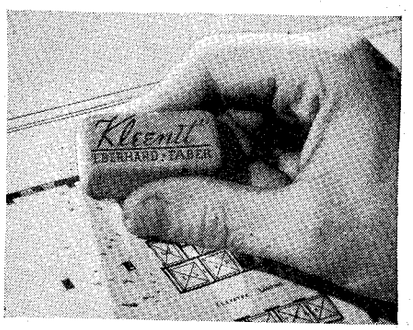
Lawn-tennis

Sept. 29-Oct. 7—Pacific Coast Championships, Berkeley, California.

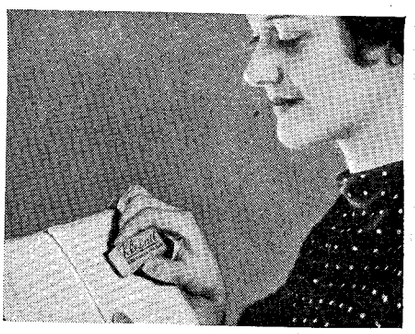
"KLEENIT"—a new and better cleaner



● For cleaning up drawings, erasing pencil, charcoal, crayon—use "Kleenit."



● No annoying, wasteful mess. No greasy film. Won't weaken fresh ink lines.



● Cleans spots off bags, belts, shoes and fabrics. Handy for your dressing table.

"Kleenit" has dozens of practical uses. For books, woodwork, wall paper, leather . . . Cleans in a jiffy.

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A New Literary Digest Book

SHE STRIVES TO CONQUER

Business Behavior, Opportunities and Job Requirements for Women

By Frances Maule

Counsel and information a good personnel director would like to give to any girl entering the firm's employ—if only the director had the time to do it. In the business girl's own vernacular, it states her problems and offers practical solutions, based on the present-day requirements of the hard-boiled business world. It can not fail to raise the level of service and efficiency of every girl who reads it and to broaden and enrich the sympathy and understanding of every employment expert. Placement and personnel directors, and vocational counselors, have voiced their enthusiasm for it. "It is a good book. Her contributions on job holding are most important."—says **John B. Watson**, Ph.D., author of "Behaviorism," etc.

Price, $2.00; $2.14, by mail.

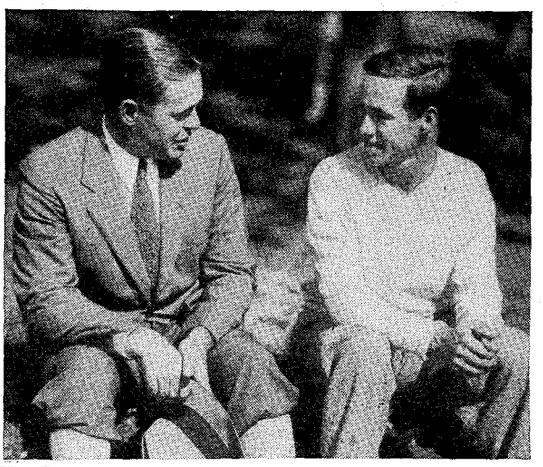
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

What's in a Name?—Not Much in Golf

Former Champions Fell, a New "Bobby Jones" Rose and Tumbled—All Before the Onslaught of Youth at Brookline

Fireworks were expected when 128 of the best available amateur golfers were ruthlessly chucked down on the course of The Country Club at Brookline, Massachusetts, to battle it out under the new "sudden-death" plan for the National Amateur crown. But it came as a real jolt to see the veterans, the champions, wilt under the withering fire of the youngsters at the game.

The first day found two great names paired—Bobby Jones and Francis Ouimet. But *the* Bobby Jones, the "Emperor Jones," was in the gallery that trailed after the magic of those two names—Jones and Ouimet. The Bobby Jones who beat Ouimet was an eighteen-year-old youngster, unheard of and even unthought of when Francis Ouimet was setting the fairways aflame by beating Harry Vardon and Ted Ray of England twenty-one years ago.



Wide World

The Jones Boys, Robert Tyre and Robert Carpenter (no relation), talk over the vagaries of the game of golf on The Country Club course at Brookline

This new Bobby Jones, conqueror of Ouimet, is Robert Carpenter Jones of Birmingham, Michigan, a classmate of Walter Hagen, Jr., and a freshman at Brown this year. He had never played over all of the course at Brookline; Ouimet had grown up there as caddie and champion. The youngster out-steadied the veteran on the greens, in the tight spots. The first "former champion" had fallen, pushed out of the play.

Max Marston got shoved into the galleries that day. And on the second day, two more former champions joined Ouimet and Marston—S. Davidson Harron and Jesse Guilford, they were. It was another youngster who took Guilford's measure: Wilson Marks, Princeton junior and a footballer. Johnny Fischer, Walker Cup player, was mowed down, too. And the new Bobby Jones was eliminated—king for but a day.

The youngest player in the tournament provided the greatest upset on that second day: Bobby Jacobson, sixteen-year-old protégé of Craig Wood from Deal, New Jersey, eliminated Johnny Goodman. Goodman was Open Champion a year ago and No. 1 amateur, or close to it, this year. Young Jacobson carried him to an extra hole—that should have been meat for a veteran. On the nineteenth, Bobby Jacobson pitched dead to the pin for a four; Johnny Goodman joined the gallery.

John Kieran watched Johnny Goodman go down before the steadiness of young Jacobson. Kieran was moved to write in the New York *Times:*

"For the protection of players of settled age and recognized ability, something will have to be done. Tack Ramsay, former president of the U. S. G. A., thought it over to-day and suggested a sign at the gate next year reading: 'National Amateur Golf Championship. Babies in arms not admitted.'"

Then, on the third day, young Jacobson went down. And Jess Sweetser was cut down, and so was another Walker-Cupper—Jack Westland. But the most resounding crash was heard when Willie Turnesa rolled George T. Dunlap, Jr., out of the running.

Willie Turnesa is a high school kid who won't be old enough to vote for a couple of years yet. He is the youngest and the amateur member of the famous professional golfing Turnesa clan from Elmsford, New York.

Young Willie Turnesa turned in a game against Dunlap that would have tripped almost anybody in the pack that had survived the earlier rounds. But, again, as in the case of Goodman and Ouimet, Champion Dunlap dropped out because he was matched against younger and steadier nerves on the greens.

Turnesa made only one mistake on a green in the first nine holes—he three-putted the second.

And, now, perhaps, young Willie is the most famous of the half-dozen in his tribe; for, by his hand, the king's head had been sent rolling in the dust, where already lay a dozen ruddy crowns. It mattered little who became the new ruler of amateur golf—youth had made room for another king.

Wide World

The sixteen-year-old Bobby Jacobson, conqueror of Johnny Goodman

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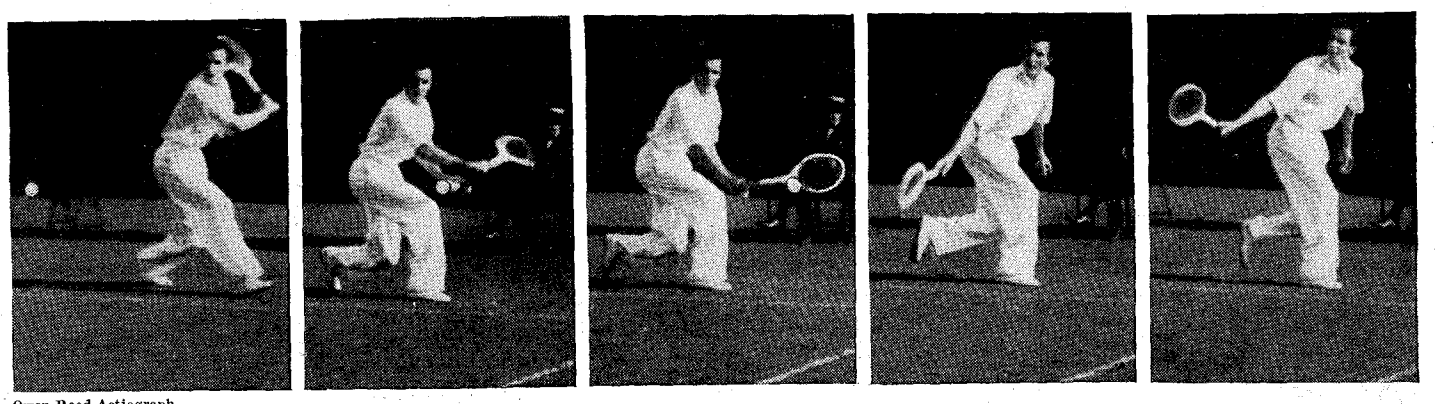
Tennis's Autocrat at the Breakfast-Table

Frederick J. Perry, Sovereign of the Courts in England, America, and the World at Large, Relaxes at His Morning Meal to Talk About the Game and the Galleries

By Reagan McCrary



Owen Reed Actiograph

Silhouetted at Forest Hills, where he lost only three sets in winning his second successive American title

THE average American sports fan takes a lively interest in the intimate details about his sports idols—events dating back to their childhood, their superstitions, their philosophy of life and play. Sooner or later, some tobacco company discovers the favorite brand of cigarette of every athletic head-liner, some cereal company ferrets out his favorite breakfast-food. There is no such thing as the "Private Life of a Champ" in America.

"It isn't quite like that in England," said Fred Perry. He sat at breakfast, munching toast. "In the first place, we don't have columnists like Winchell. Our sports pages just don't pick up that sort of stuff.

"It's just as bad out in Australia. You know how you rag a fellow around the locker-rooms. I happened to say to Crawford, just ragging, you know: 'You were pretty lucky there to-day.' A couple of reporters were about and the next day I read head-lines: 'Perry Says Crawford Was Lucky to Win.'"

It would seem that the sports press differs in different countries, but papers usually print what the people want to read; that would imply that tennis fans differ also.

"I think that's true," said Perry. "The fans, the spectators, are more exacting in England."

Mustn't Quit in America

However, when Roderick Menzel, the giant gentleman from Czechoslovakia, defaulted for no very good reason in the Eastern grass-court play at Rye, he found the American gallery quite exacting, not at all indulgent.

"Quite true," Perry agreed. "But that's different. There is one thing—about the only thing—that just isn't done over here: You can slam your racket on the ground, or swear out loud, but you mustn't quit. Menzel looked like a quitter to the gallery at Rye. They didn't try to understand that it was his first trip to America, that, in Europe, when a man is too tired to keep going, he is not a fool; he stops.

"As for me, I happen to be one of the blokes that likes it here in America."

American tennis-writers have spent a lot of time analyzing Mr. Perry's game, but perhaps none of them has yet hit on the exact secret of his success.

"I'll tell you," volunteered Perry. "If my game is good, it is due, first, to physical fitness, and, second, to accuracy. A lot of writers call me a 'hit-and-rush' player. That is not my game. Of course, the first thing I had was a forehand drive. That produces spectacular shots, so it gets written about.

"Now, suppose a young fellow wants to learn tennis. What's the first thing he does? Go out and watch some good tennis, what? All right. In England, when I learned the game, the best players had a game like Austin's—controlled speed, I would describe it. That's the game I learned.

"Over here, your young players go out to watch good tennis. What do they see? The big serve. A cannon-ball like Tilden's or Stoefen's. So they get themselves a big serve, and that's their game.

"Sure, your players say they have more than a big serve—good ground shots, for instance. You get the answer in France where Americans never win. Over there, there is an axiom: Get a couple of those Americans' blinding belts back over the net and they will miss the third. *En tout cas* courts take the pace off a big service—makes it easy to get for a winner.

"The big serve breeds a game which I wouldn't call tennis. A man like Stoefen will hit more winners, more aces, but he will also hit more losers than a man like Austin. Consistency and control wins. The smash-and-rush breeds an erratic game. That's why you have a No. 17 ranking player carrying a No. 4 man to five sets, or even beating him, in the American Nationals. That wouldn't happen in Europe."

Mr. Perry got up from breakfast and moved into his bathroom to have a shave and complete the interview.

For the benefit of those interested in "intimate" details, Mr. Perry spends no more time in front of his mirror than the average American male in the morning.

More intimate details: It is easy to see that Mr. Perry's bare back never went to Yale, or any other American college. There is something about an athletic bare back which has been to an American college that looks "gymnasium-made." Mr. Perry's back is not cushioned with muscles; rather, it ripples with the pencil-thin cords one would find in the forearm of a violinist. Control and rhythm are there in healthy harmony.

Fred Perry has not found the British public a bed of roses. It is a fact that holds in England, as it does in America: When an actor is a bit on the sure side, his conceit is taken for granted because he is an artist; but when an athlete is too evidently aware of his fine points, he is summarily set down as a conceited "grand-stander." Fred Perry has suffered a bit from that sort of thing. And there was one other handicap.

"I wasn't a varsity man, you know," he said. "I didn't go up to a public school—private school, you would call it."

That's against one over there—just as in the Army, where a man may become a general without having been to West Point; but he has to win a couple of wars single-handed to make the grade.

Humble Background No Handicap

Many of America's sports idols were once ball-boys, ice-men, milk-maids, rail-splitters. That's one reason why there are so many rising youngsters in sports in America—this still is the land of opportunity in sport, for anybody who has the stuff.

"But Australia has it all over you there in tennis," said Perry. "America does have the three best young players in the world in Parker, Mako, and Budge, but Australia has *more* good young players.

"But, look here, I've got to push. Bad back. Must get it worked on. Cheerio—and, I say: Don't plaster me in that article, will you?"

Not a bit of it, Fred Perry. Perhaps you may be a bit on the sure side—but, on the whole, you are, in the vernacular, "a right guy," and a deserving young autocrat.

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The Drive for Bank-Credit Expansion

With Deposits Piling Up, the Call Comes From Administration Circles for a More Liberal Loan Policy to Encourage Business Expansion While Recovery Advances

WITH bank-deposits piling up by the millions, the demand has come from Administration circles for a more liberal loan policy to encourage business expansion. When the banks are criticized for being too careful, they come right back and say that the Government's own bank

Francis Marion Law

examiners are to blame for holding them closely to the very rigid standards necessarily imposed at the time of the banking holiday last year. Their argument has been accepted at Washington and Hyde Park.

President Roosevelt last week remarked that living near him was a small merchant who had done well for years, and had borrowed $800 for changing his business quarters, but despite two indorsements by men of means, Federal bank examiners ordered his loan thrown out because of lack of collateral. Then there was a mortgage of $3,000 on a farm near the President's estate for which the President said he himself could get $6,000 on short notice, and, perhaps, twice as much, if given time. Examiners, however, told the bank to foreclose because the farmer, while paying interest, had not reduced the principal for three years.

So Mr. Roosevelt suggested the bank examiners might well relax their fixed rules and place greater reliance on the judgment of local bankers about the personal character and reliability of applicants.

In New York financial circles it is felt that the extension of credit may become a major plank in Administration policy. There even are fears that if the banks do not loosen up, the Federal authorities may take a more active part in bank management, and force them to do so.

Representatives of bankers and governmental financial agencies held a conference in Washington last week to see what could be done about encouraging lending. Speaking for bankers, Francis Marion Law, President of the American Bankers Association, stated the case briefly:

"First: That banks generally are superliquid, but that under present conditions it is no longer necessary or advisable for them to remain so.

"Second: That there is not enough quick commercial paper to go around.

"Third: That this country can not, after all, be liquidated on a ninety-day basis.

"Fourth: That every bank may properly have a reasonable proportion of so-called slow paper.

"Fifth: That many good banks would be starving to death but for the income received from slow paper."

The fifty-seven-year-old President of the First National Bank of Houston, Texas, just closing his year's term as head of the American Bankers Association, admitted that criticism of bankers for keeping too liquid is loud and daily growing in volume.

In general, it seems that the drive for greater liberality will be more popular in the country at large than in the chief financial centers. In New York and Chicago, bankers and financial writers have been doubtful about the wisdom of establishing the precedent of encouraging banks to make slow or doubtful loans. Bankers have been saying that it is not their fault, or the examiners', it simply is that business men are afraid to borrow, in view of the present uncertainties.

It is estimated that deposits in the insured banks under the FDIC have increased by $4,500,000,000 over last year. These same banks are estimated to be 54 per cent. liquid under the ordinary classification and Leo T. Crowley, Chairman of the FDIC, thinks this liquidity ought to be reduced perhaps 40 per cent.

But there has been progress in recent weeks. *The Wall Street Journal* has noted an expansion in commercial loans for seven consecutive weeks up to September 5, and the rate of increased loan expansion has been more pronounced than in the corresponding weeks last year when industrial production was greater. So "there is some relief for strained nerves in turning again to the statistical evidence that the banks have begun to lend."

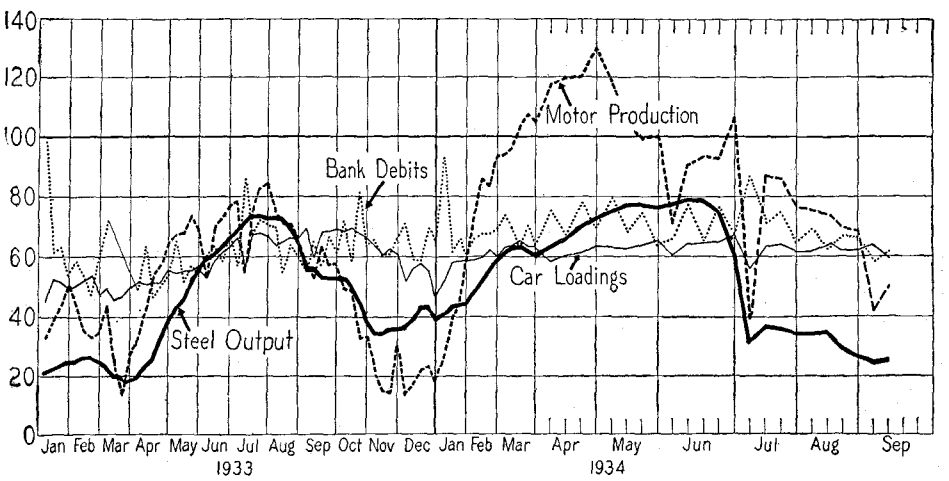
Bankers were thrust even farther into the limelight last week when speakers at the Buffalo convention of the Financial Advertisers Association declared that private banking must win popular favor if it is to survive. For instance, James P. Warburg enlarged upon the dangers of government banking, but insisted that "if the bankers decline to take a hand in working out reforms, they can not justly complain if the train leaves without them."

The big financial event of last week, of course, was the Government's refunding operation involving half a billion dollars in Treasury certificates and $1,250,000,000 of Fourth Liberty Bonds.

Fall Business Prospects

Reported facts and figures stood out brightly against the prevalent gloom in financial circles. Reports from a number of sources indicated that increased retail trade was confidently expected for the fall and winter. Several important industrial corporations increased dividend payments or declared extras.

Optimistic statements were made by Roger Babson and H. I. Harriman, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. While admitting that "business is in a funk," *Business Week* pointed out that the fundamental forces working for recovery have been persisting without diminution, justifying the conclusion "that business for the last quarter of this year will surely be as good as last year."



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1925, inclusive, steel ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loadings, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending September 8

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Charles Langmuir, New York Life official, serving distressed beneficiaries after the flood

JOHNSTOWN, PA. . . . MAY 31, 1889

THREE o'clock . . . in spite of warnings, almost no one feared the rising waters.

Three-thirty . . . and still Johnstown went calmly about its day's work!

Suddenly a towering wall of water, with the volume and twice the speed of Niagara, crashed through the Conemaugh Valley.

A prosperous city wiped out in a few short hours . . . whole families drowned . . . 2,000 men, women and children swept to death in the flood.

In its wake, confusion and desolation . . . homes gone . . . property and valuable papers washed away. A New York Life policy was found three miles downstream under the silt.

To speed its service to distressed beneficiaries and policy-holders, the New York Life immediately dispatched one of its officials to Johnstown.

Such prompt assistance is typical of the readiness with which this Company meets its obligations—whether in public catastrophe or personal need.

In all, it has paid over four billion dollars to policy-holders and beneficiaries since it was founded in 1845. Of this vast total, over one billion was in dividends.

These payments to beneficiaries, chiefly wives and children, and to living policy-holders were made possible because of the earnest efforts and services of New York Life representatives.

Today the Company has over 10,000 representatives serving the people of the United States and Canada. Talk with one of them about your situation. Ask for suggestions on a program to meet the needs of your family and yourself.

"HAVE YOU EVER THOUGHT OF IT LIKE THIS?"

Human nature is always very much the same. Like the citizens of Johnstown before the flood of '89, most people in 1929 disregarded the signs of impending disaster. Thousands lost the hard-earned savings of a lifetime. Today they are trying to rebuild their financial structures on a safer and stronger foundation.

One of the best investments you can make, and the first essential in a well-balanced program, is enough life insurance of the kind that gives you "double protection," that is, insurance for your family in event of your death, or funds for yourself in your later years. Ask the New York Life representative to tell you about it. Or write for our booklet, "Take the Worry Out of Life."

Make Life Insurance
The Foundation of Your Financial Program

SAFETY IS ALWAYS THE FIRST CONSIDERATION . . . NOTHING ELSE IS SO IMPORTANT

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

A MUTUAL COMPANY FOUNDED IN 1845 THOMAS A. BUCKNER, *President* 51 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Sending Automobiles to Jail

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Reckless automobile driving seems on the increase. Let me suggest the following which might help: Let our statutes provide that, in the discretion of the court, where a driver has been found guilty of reckless driving, either or both the driver and the car may be sent to jail. It would help in many cases.

If convicted of reckless speeding, a fine of $10 to $50 does not count for much, but, if the car were locked up for thirty days, the wife and daughter, as well as the husband would take heed. Around our cities small delivery-trucks are often offenders. In case a delivery-boy is convicted for reckless driving, a fine counts for little, but if the truck is locked up for ninety days, the firm will hire more careful men. THOMAS E. SANDERS.
Racine, Wisconsin.

Should We Follow Mussolini?

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Il Duce is taking steps to remove women from industry. His idea is an excellent one. Employers all over this country would do well to adopt the same plan, tc the extent of removing from shops, offices, schools, and other employment the thousands of parasitical married-women workers. CATHERINE STODDARD.
Grosse Pointe Park, Michigan.

Thank You

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Your article on Senator Huey P. Long is the most impartial it has been my pleasure to find in any of the responsible journals of the country. R. H. MARRELL.
New Iberia, Louisiana.

Modern Women and Charm

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—What is charm? It is the inner personality of man or woman. We can not see it, but it is felt. Do modern women have more of this exquisite gift of nature and make efforts to preserve it? I like to say yes.

But we find so many lamentable examples of repelling personalities who think they have womanly charm that there is virtue in taking a moment in forming a reply. Some observations along this line may now be presented.

Gum-chewing is a modern art, but the art is unesthetic. Jaw-exercising is as charming as a cow chewing her cud. Another modern art is slang. Of this we possess a great wealth which is not envied by maidens in other lands.

Very few girls like poetry. They hate classic music. High literature, instructive sermons, and lectures they abhor.

Gossip that bears the brand of venality and corruption, or else the ostentatious display of hilarity that is encouraged by booze, sounding as charming as an Indian war-whoop after a successful scalping—this is their supreme joy, their life.

Every woman who exhibits her vanity is charmless. The hard, sophisticated young woman attracts only her kind. The woman who smokes charms only the smoker; unless the smoker himself retains the vanishing idealism of his youth, he will overlook her.

Yes, our modern women are charming, but our reverence and admiration are chiefly for those whose faces reveal the culture and refinement of highest womanhood.

JOHN L. MESSICK.
Akron, Ohio.

How Europe Handles the Film Problem

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The recent boycott by the churches of what they, rightly or wrongly, consider salacious films, and the constant threat of strict censorship of moving-pictures, might have been avoided if our American exhibitors had adopted the wise rule followed by cinema theaters in many European countries, where the newspaper ads and theatrical posters plainly state whether a play is suitable for children, or intended to be viewed by adults only. ANDREAS TARNCROFT.
Hollywood, California.

The Object of the Education

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The local newspaper was reported the Anti-Japanese movements arised in the State of Arizona. It seems to me, that ought to happen sooner or later, weather on Japanese or on Chinese in this country. The strike in general, it has been spreaded wide throughout the country, is just same idea as exclusion of Japanese or other foreigner, and also same as the master discharge unfavorable labors, and stile same as the workers bind togather to against his masters will and interests——— That is strike. These idea in general all based on the narrow mind of Animal selfishness and nothing else, but enrich himself instead of love thy neighbor. It is true facts the errow of educational productions.

What is the object of Education? The object of true education is to make the people justice and loving kindness, but is not to make the people be rich in wealth. We the people all togather to be straighten up this line and make eternal peace. S. Z. I.
Sacramento, California.

Enemies of Society

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Concerning lawyers' defense of criminals they know to be guilty, Mr. R. H. Brett states "every person" is assumed to be innocent until convicted. I believe this assumption applies only to the general citizenry, but not to known racketeers and gangsters. It is sound reasoning to conclude these people stand convicted as "enemies of society" without a court conviction and is quite preposterous to watch honorable lawyers defend them.

H. J. SHEA.
New York City.

Posting Pensioners' Names

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—It is my belief that there is not one veteran receiving compensation for an injury received while in battle, who would object to the posting of his name in his home town post-office, as suggested in a recent letter to THE DIGEST.

No one could be more sympathetic for the veteran who received an injury in actual battle than I, and I am very much in favor of paying these veterans liberally for any impairment that they have. I do, however, as a citizen and taxpayer, resent the paying for any disability sustained after the war, or for disabilities that do not exist. The posting of the name of every compensation-receiving veteran in each community would, in many instances, put the citizens wise to the injustices that are being perpetrated upon their Government.

G. E. HILL.
Ashland, Kentucky.

Labor—Demand and Supply

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Fixed minimum wages are artificial and therefore not substantial. Only when the demand for labor will be equal to the supply will labor have a real and just value. Then and then only will the laborer get his just share of the profits which his labor produces. God did not intend for the blessings of machinery to relieve only the backs of the chosen few.

MRS. GEO. JUDD.
North Platte, Nebraska.

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The Super Salesman

—Cargill in the New York *Herald Tribune*

Church Taxation

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I have carefully read the letter by Rev. John E. Nelson—"If Churches Were Taxed"—and can not help but feel that if the payment of a just tax by a church which seeks and demands the protection of our Government will force it to close its doors, then that church can not be, or mean, very much to the community in which it is located.

If a congregation insists on building a costly edifice, so they can properly worship God in the style to which they feel they are accustomed, then they should be willing to pay their just taxes, like any other business or institution, and not call upon outside taxpayers, not followers of their church, to help meet their just obligations. L. A. BRIDINGER.
Bell, California.

* * *

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The church is a benevolent institution. Nobody makes any money out of it. What does it cost the non-church-going people of the community in which it is located? Nothing—except the small plot of ground, and we have countless millions of unused acres. In process of building the church was quite an asset. It furnished work for hundreds of men, helped the building trade, and many other trades. H. W. ELSON.
Plainfield, New Jersey.

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Morro Castle Disaster Challenges Investigators

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Witnesses at the *Morro Castle* inquiry: (Left to right) Miss Katherine Liebler, and G. M. Phelps, Jr., two passengers who escaped; and Anthony R. Buijia, First Assistant Engineer, and Arthur Stamper, Third Assistant Engineer, of the liner

(Continued from page 9)

maker. Altho Rogers later praised Alagna highly, the impression persisted that there had been considerable disharmony in the radio room.

Testimony by various passengers on the *Morro Castle* indicated a lack of discipline aboard the ship and a tendency on the part of the crew to think of themselves first and the passengers second. One passenger, a prominent New York physician, testified that a number of hoses had to be manned by passengers because the crew was nowhere to be found.

This particular phase of the inquiry—selection of the crew by the Ward Line—held the attention of the investigators. An independent investigation by James Edmund Duffy, Marine Editor of the New York *World-Telegram*, appeared to indicate that the Ward Line prefers alien seamen to Americans. Mr. Duffy, in an article in his newspaper, set forth the opinions of Silas B. Axtell, Attorney for the International Seamen's Union of America.

"There were no union seamen aboard the *Morro Castle* . . . our men would have given a better account of themselves than those on board, I assure you that," said Mr. Axtell. "But there are no berths on Ward Line ships for the well-trained and efficient young American sailors tramping the water-front. Despite the low wages paid by the Ward Line, some of our men in their desperation for work had tried to ship out on these boats, but were rebuffed when they applied."

An independent investigation by THE LITERARY DIGEST tended to support Mr. Axtell's claims that the Ward Line is paying only $35 and $40 per month for able seamen. The union wage is $50. Mr. Axtell said that the Ward Line pays $52.50 per month to oilers and firemen. The union wage for these jobs is $90.

"The great majority of the men employed on Ward Line vessels," said Mr. Axtell, "are considered second-rate seamen by our men.

"The answer of the Ward Line and some other American companies when asked why they do not employ full American crews is that the alien is a better seaman than the American. Bosh! The real reason is the aliens will work long hours for small wages, live on cheap food, and tolerate any kind of living conditions aboard ship.

"The Ward Line and others also know from long experience that these aliens do not readily organize in unions. If they do, they belong to Communist unions, and some of the American companies that are benefited richly by government mail contracts favor these radicals in their crews—only they don't know they are radicals—in preference to American seamen."

Charges made early in the inquiry that the fire was of incendiary origin attributable to Communists in Havana were not taken seriously by the investigators, and government officials in Cuba, who arrested more than twenty suspects in Havana, were unable to substantiate them. Failure on the part of the *President Cleveland* of the Dollar Line to rescue any passengers from the *Morro Castle* was placed directly at the feet of Capt. Robert E. Carey, veteran master of the *President Cleveland*, by four mates of that ship.

James Henderson, Chief Officer; Jeremiah Smith, Second Officer; Harold Petersen, Third Officer; and Dwight Randall, Chief Mate, each testified they would not sail again with Captain Carey because they considered he had mishandled the *President Cleveland*, delayed getting over lifeboats from 6:20 A.M. to 7:08 A.M., and had made errors in judgment. Officials of the Dollar Line in San Francisco attested to the excellent seamanship and character of Captain Carey.

Martin Conboy, the United States Attorney conducting the Federal Grand Jury investigation, accused the shipping company and its lawyers of "doing all that they can to prevent the United States Attorney and his aids from learning the facts." An attorney for the Ward Line countered by accusing Mr. Conboy of indulging in some "loose talk about my firm" and denied that he had done anything except to prevent members of the crew of the *Morro Castle* from making premature statements.

Primary Elections Held in Many States

(Continued from page 6)

Governor at party conventions, held primaries which named those for Congress and for various minor offices.

New York State Republicans are widely split. W. Kingsland Macy, Chairman of the State Committee, would like to see his party soft-pedal national issues and nominate Samuel Seabury, independent Democrat, for Governor. But the Old Guard faction of New York Republicans would nominate Robert Moses, New York City's Park Commissioner, known as a friend of former Gov. Alfred E. Smith and as the man who developed Long Island's famous parkways. The "Old Guard" seems likely to control the Republican convention next Thursday.

The conventions of last week were held in Delaware and Connecticut. In the latter State, the Republican nomination for Governor went to State's Attorney Hugh M. Alcorn, the famous prosecutor who sent the bandit Gerald Chapman to the gallows.

Mr. Alcorn declares that "The New Deal is the enemy of all thrift, and, carried to its logical conclusion, would make paupers of us all."

Unlike the Maine election, the contests for nomination during the week seemed to prove little or nothing about the New Deal's popularity or the prospect that it may be modified. But when Gen. Hugh S. Johnson visited President Roosevelt at Hyde Park last week, it became known that at least one New Deal agency, the NRA, will be reorganized. In place of the General's one-man control, executive, legislative and judicial departments will be set up to perform the varied functions of the Recovery Administration.

Naturally, the Maine returns, constituting the first part of a national referendum on the New Deal, impressed newspaper editors tremendously. "One of the most astonishing political phenomena of the day, far more significant than the freak development in California," said the Boston *Herald*, tho its sentiments are Republican.

The independent Springfield *Republican* saw nothing in the Maine election "to encourage the hope that the Old Deal can be revived without extensive modifications and improvements."

But the Republican New York *Herald Tribune* struck a note sounded by many other papers with Republican leanings when it said: "The Maine majorities have done their best to see to it that Federal moneys flow freely into the right channels."

Another theme of several editorials was that expressed in the Portland (Me.) *Evening Express*, which called Governor Brann's victory "almost wholly a personal one" and said other successful Democrats "were carried along to victory on the Brann tidal wave."

Newspapers more sympathetic toward the Democratic side took a different attitude. "It will put an end to the Republican expectations of a 'comeback' this year," said the Boston *Post*. It "announces that President Roosevelt is running these United States by the people's will," said the Detroit *News*.

"Is the New Deal a success?" asked the Philadelphia *Record*, and answered: "Down Maine way they cal'late it is."

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

That'll Do It—It begins to look as if the only way to silence Huey Long is to elect him Vice-President.—*R. C. in the Springfield Union.*

Whose Idea Was It?—LITTLE BOY—"Come quick, Mr. Policeman! There's a man been fightin' my father for half an hour."

OFFICER—"Why didn't you tell me before?"

BOY—"'Cause father was gettin' the best of it until a minute ago."—*Pathfinder.*

Just for Old Times' Sake—Teacher asked a seven-year-old girl what a bridegroom was.

"Please, teacher," was the reply, "it's a thing they have at weddings."—*Portland Oregonian.*

Oh, None—"Does he play much golf a day?" "Oh, thirty-six holes, roughly speaking." "And how many without cursing?" — *Des Moines Register.*

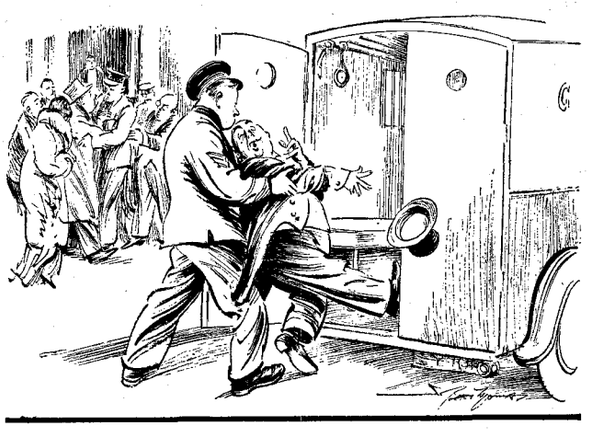
You Know Boston—"Lay down, pup, lay down," ordered the man. "Good doggie, lay down, I say." "You'll have to say 'lie down,' Mister," declared a small bystander. "That's a Boston terrier."—*American Mutual Magazine.*

Naturally, It Takes Time—The first officer called a deck-hand to him and said, "Go below and break up that crap-game." The sailor disappeared below and remained for the better part of an hour. Upon his return his superior officer demanded: "Did you succeed in breaking up that game?"

"Yes, sir," replied the gob.

"Well, what in thunder took you so long?"

"Well, sir," the sailor replied, "I had only two bits to start with!"—*Army & Navy Journal.*



Mr. Tomlinson (*during raid on night-club*): "Nonshensh, ol' man! You're comin' home wi' *me.*"

—*The Humorist* (London)

We're Still Friends—MRS. JONES—"I understand you've got your divorce, Sally. Did you get any alimony from your husband?"

LAUNDRESS—"No, Mrs. Jones, but he done give me a first-class reference."—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

That's High Gear—TRAFFIC COP—"Now, Miss, what gear were you in at the time of the accident?"

DEMURE MISS—"Oh, I had on a black beret, tan shoes, and a tweed sports dress."—*USS Arkansas Arklite.*

Those Sinclairs—One thing the California primaries made clear, anyhow, is that Upton Sinclair and Sinclair Lewis are two other fellows.—*R. C. in the Springfield Union.*

Did You Bill the Author?—"Why did you tear the back part out of that new book?" asked the long-suffering wife of the absent-minded doctor.

"Excuse me, dear," said the famous surgeon, "the part you speak of was labelled 'Appendix' and I took it out without thinking."—*London Standard.*

Scotch Joke No. 7,841,249 — "Two pennyworth of bicarbonate of soda for indigestion at this time of night," cried the infuriated druggist, who had been aroused at 2 A.M., "when a glass of hot water would have done just as well!" "Weel, weel," returned MacDougal, "I thank ye for the advice, and I'll no bother ye after all. Good night!"—*Pearsons (London).*

And Frame It—"Do you make life-size enlargements from snap-shots?" asked the girl.

"Certainly, miss," answered the photographer. "That's our specialty."

"Well," said the girl, "let's see what you can do with this picture of the Grand Canyon."—*Vancouver Province.*

Page Emily Post!—A lady was entertaining the small son of her married friend. "Are you sure you can cut your meat, Marvin?" she inquired after watching him a moment. "Oh, yes, ma'am," he replied without looking up from his plate. "We often have it as tough as this at home."—*Montreal Star.*

One of Those Silly Hazards—"A party platform is a mighty important consideration," said one statesman.

"Yes," replied the other, "a party platform in politics is a good deal like a bunker in golf. The rules require it, but you show your skill in avoiding it."—*Washington Evening Star.*

Space Eliminator—PERCIVAL—"Herman Hemmandhaw may be a fast driver all right but even at that I think he was bragging."

PENELOPE—"What did he say?"

PERCIVAL—"He said when he held out a stick it went 'r-r-r-r-t-t-t-t' on the mile posts."—*Charlie Leedy in the Youngstown Telegram.*

Take Back Your Tornado.—The possibility of a landslide so intimidated the inhabitants of a little village that one couple decided to send their son, aged nine, to an uncle until the danger had passed. Three days later they received a telegram: "Am returning boy. Please send landslide instead."—*Tit Bits.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

What—No Coffee?—*Friday's Meals*—BREAKFAST — Cereal with sliced J. W. B.—— and Mrs. Harold S——.—*Cleveland paper.*

Bring 'im Buck Alive—
SCIENTISTS WATCH
DINOSAUR DIGGING
IN WESTERN U. S.
—*Head-line in Kalmazoo (Mich.) paper.*

More Relief—Mr. and Mrs. Walter B—— are glad to announce the departure of James G—— and Nessan M—— who have been visiting at their home since Monday.—*New Cumberland (W. Va.) Paper.*

Spun It Himself—
SPIDER, IN BATHING
SUIT, BITES WOMAN.
—*Head-line in San Francisco paper.*

Wise-Crackers' Holiday — The court added that he would not fine any humorist who thought as he and Jackson did until the city changes the lights to conform to other traffic-signals.—*Buffalo paper.*

Only?—She was clad only in a thick coat of $501,970.78. — *Santa Monica (Calif.) paper.*

Learned at Last—San Leon Man Quits Raising Hogs for Fruit.—*Head-line in Houston (Tex.) paper.*

The Inconspicuous Bridegroom—Miller is ten years old and the bride is fifty-eight.—*Jacksonville paper.*

Crashing Up—John Loughran of Providence, R. I., was injured in a leap from the second to the third floor in City Hall.—*Newark paper.*

We Get Ours for Nothing—Nothing—Fred Astaire's good luck talisman is a dressing down he bought in Bridgeport, Conn.—*College paper.*

Which Was Which?—Two donkeys are seen coming up the road with guests and the artist recognizes his sweetheart and her aunt.—*Hollywood theater program.*

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